



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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No. 3] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1989/MAGHA 1, 1910

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than  
the Ministry of Defence)

विधि एवं न्याय मंत्रालय

(विधि कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 1988

सूचनाएं

का०आ० 99—नोटरीज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुसरण में  
सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री के. जी. राजपाल,  
अधिवक्ता ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अर्धीन  
एक आदेशन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उन्हें बंगलूर में व्यवसाय करने  
के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार  
का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौबह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में  
मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5 (48)/88-न्या.]

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1988

NOTICES

S.O. 99.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent  
Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries, 1956, that

application has been made to the said Authority, under rule  
4 of the said Rules, by Sh. K. G. Rajpal, Advocate, for ap-  
pointment as a Notary to practise in Bangalore-Karnataka.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person  
as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned  
within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(48)/88-Judl]

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1989

का. आ. 100—नोटरीज नियम, 1956  
अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि  
श्री के. जी. राजपाल, अधिवक्ता ने उक्त प्राधिकारी को उक्त नियम  
के अर्धीन एक आदेशन इस बात के लिए दिया है कि उन्हें  
बंगलूर में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

2. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्ति पर किसी भी प्रकार  
का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के चौबह दिन के भीतर लिखित रूप में  
मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. 5(1)/89-न्या.]

कृष्ण दत्त सिंह, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1989

S.O. 100.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Arun Sharma, Advocate for appointment as a Notary to practise in Jalandhar.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(1)/89]

K. D. SINGH, Competent Authority

## गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1989

का. धा. 101—विहित सेवा परीक्षा 1987 के परिणाम के आधार पर उनके भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में जाने के परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के निम्नलिखित सदस्यों का उनके नाम के सामने दी गई तारीख से त्यागपत्र स्वीकृत करते हैं :—

क्रमांक अधिकारी का नाम सेवा जिसमें गए त्यागपत्र स्वीकृत करते हैं की तारीख

सर्वश्री:

1. के. डी. पी. राव	आई ए एस	25-8-88 (पूर्वाह्न)
2. आर. के. खुल्लर	आई ए एस	25-8-88 (पूर्वाह्न)
3. आई. जी. पी. केशरी	आई ए एस	25-8-88 (पूर्वाह्न)
4. संदीप कुमार नायक	आई ए एस	24-8-88 (अपराह्न)
5. मनप्रीत वोहरा	आई ए एस	16-8-88 (पूर्वाह्न)
6. रakesh सरवाल	आई ए एस	24-8-88 (अपराह्न)
7. अरुण कुमार मेहता	आई ए एस	25-8-88 (पूर्वाह्न)
8. कु. राधा श्रीवास्तव	आई ए एस	24-8-88 (पूर्वाह्न)
9. कु. रानी कुमुदिनी	आई ए एस	25-8-88 (पूर्वाह्न)

[सं. 1-29012/2/88-आई पी एस -1]

बी. एम. अरोड़ा, अवर सचिव

Ministry of Home Affairs

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1989

101—Consequent upon their joining the Indian Police Service/Indian Foreign Service on completion of Civil Services Examination, 1987, the Government is pleased to accept the resignations of the members of the Indian Police Service with effect from the dates shown below:

No.	Name of the Officer	Service Joined	Date from which resignation accepted.
1	2	3	4
	S/shri		
1.	K.D.P. Rao	I.A.S.	25.8.1988(FN)
2.	R.K. Khullar	I.A.S.	25.8.1988(FN)

1	2	3	4
3.	I.G.P. Keshali	I.A.S.	25.8.1988(FN)
4.	Sundeep Kumar Nayak	I.A.S.	24.8.1988(AN)
5.	Manpreet Vohra	I.F.S.	16.8.1988(FN)
6.	Rakesh Sarwal	I.A.S.	24.8.1988(AN)
7.	Arun Kumar Mehta	I.A.S.	25.8.1988(FN)
8.	Miss Radha Srivastava	I.A.S.	24.8.1988(FN)
9.	Km. Rani Kumudini	I.A.S.	25.8.1988(FN)

[No. I-29012/2/88-IPS-I]

B.M. ARORA, Under Secy.

कामिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कामिक और प्रतिष्ठा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 1988

आदेश

का. धा. 102—केंद्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित, धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार की सहमति से, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार निम्नलिखित अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए, सम्पूर्ण महाराष्ट्र राज्य पर करनी है, अर्थात्:—

(क) 3 अप्रैल, 1986 को बाबूलाल जाधव की मृत्यु के संबंध में यवतमाल जिले के पुवार थाने में दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 174 के अधीन ए. डी. सं. 7/36 के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकृत मामला।

(ख) ऊपर वर्णित एक या अधिक अपराधों के संबंध में या उनसे संसक्त प्रयत्न, दृष्टिकोण और षड्यंत्र तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न होने वाले वैसे ही संभव्यवाद के अनुक्रम में किया गया या किए गए कोई अन्य अपराध।

[सं. 228/23/88-ग. वी. डी.-II]

जो सी.आय.एन. अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, P.G. & PENSIONS  
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 28th December, 1988

ORDER

S.O. 102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 5, read with section 6, of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946) the Central Government, with the consent of the State Government of Maharashtra, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Maharashtra for investigation of offences as hereunder :—

(a) Case registered under AD No. 7/86, under section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code at Pusa Police Station, District Javatlal in connection with the death of Babulal Yadav on the 3rd April, 1986.

- (b) Attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence of offences committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/28/88-AVD. II]

G. SITARAMAN, under Secy.

## वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 1989

आदेश

स्टाम्प

का. आ. 104.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उस शक्ति को माफ करती है जो हाउसिंग एंड ग्रैन्ट डिवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लि., नई दिल्ली द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले मात्र तीस करोड़ रु. के मूल्य के "(11.5 % ऋणपत्र-200 XXXII श्रृंखला)" के रूप में यथा निर्दिष्ट ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप के बंधपत्रों के कारण उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रभाव है।

[संख्या 3/89-स्टाम्प-का. सं. 33/77-88-बि. क.]

बी. शार. महर्षी, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 10th January, 1989

## ORDER

## STAMPS

S.O. 103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the bonds in the nature of debentures described as "11.5% debentures-2008 XXXII Series" of the value of rupees thirty crores only to be issued by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 3/89-Stamps/F. No. 33/77/88-ST]

B. R. MEHMI, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 1988

का. आ. 104.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) योजना, 1980 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग), नई दिल्ली के संयुक्त सचिव श्री म. नी. बुच की श्री एस. एस. हसूरकर के स्थान पर एतद्वारा पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एक. 9/11/88-बी. ओ.-1 (1)]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, 29th December, 1988

S.O. 104.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. N. Buch, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi as a Director of Punjab and Sind Bank vice Shri S. S. Hasurkar.

[F. No. 9/11/88-BO. I(1)]

का. का. 105.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (ज) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा नीचे दी गई सारणी के कालम (2) में निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को उक्त सारणी के कालम (3) में निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर कालम (1) में निर्दिष्ट राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का निदेशक नियुक्त करती है—

सारणी

1	2	3
1. यूनिफाइन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	श्री मन्तेश्वर झा संयुक्त सचिव वित्त मंत्रालय आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली	श्री एस. एस. हसूरकर
2. बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र	श्री प्रवीण कुमार निदेशक वित्त मंत्रालय आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली	श्री मन्तेश्वर झा

[संख्या 9/11/88-बी. ओ.-1 (2)]

एस. एस. सीतारामन, अवर सचिव

S. O. 105.—In pursuance of sub-clause (h) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the persons specified in column (2) of the Table below as Directors of the nationalised banks specified in column (1) thereof in place of the persons specified in column (3) of the said table :

## TABLE

(1)	(2)	(3)
Union Bank of India	Shri Mantreshwar Jha Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri S.S. Hasurkar

1	2	3
Bank of Maharashtra	Shri Pradeep Kumar Director Ministry of Finance Deptt. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) New Delhi.	Shri Mantreshwar Jha

[No. 9/11/88-BO.I(2)]

M.S. Seetharaman, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1988

का. आ. 198.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय (वैकिंग प्रभाग) को अधिसूचना दिनांक 22 मार्च 1983 के अन्तर्गत का. आ. संख्या 1990 (प्र) में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में "राजगढ़ जिले में इरावती" शब्दों के स्थान पर "सीहोर जिले में सीहोर" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[एफ. 1(23)/84-प्रार.प्रार. बी]

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1988

S.O. 106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Banking Division) No. S.O. 199(E), dated 22nd March, 1983, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words, "specific Baira in the district of Rajgarh" the words "specific Sehore in the district of Sehore" shall be substituted.

[F. 1(23)/84-RRB]

का. आ. 107.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, (राजस्व तथा वैकिंग विभाग) से, का. आ. 715 (ई) दिनांक 8 नवम्बर, 1976 को अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में "औरंगाबाद, नवाडा और गया के जिले" शब्दों के स्थान पर "औरंगाबाद, नवाडा, गया तथा जहानाबाद के जिले" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे।

[संख्या एफ 1(2)/88-प्रार. प्रार. बी]

बी. बी. साधु, प्रवर सचिव

S.O. 107.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Finance

(Department of Revenue and Banking) No. S. O. 715(E), dated the 8th November, 1976, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words "districts of Aurangabad, Nawada and Gaya" the words "districts of Aurangabad, Nawada, Gaya and Jehanabad" shall be substituted.

[No. F. 1(2)/88-RRB.]

V. B. MATHUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 जनवरी, 1989

का. आ. 108.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 8 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के वर्तमान कार्यपालक निदेशक श्री एम. एस. चहाल, आई. ए. एस. को उनके द्वारा कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से तीन वर्ष के लिए उसी बैंक के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ. 9/45/88-बी ओ-1 (1)]

New Delhi, the 4th January, 1989

S.O. 108.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri M. S. Chahal, IAS, presently Executive Director of the Punjab and Sind Bank as Managing Director of the same bank for a period of three years from the date of his taking the charge.

[No. F. 9/45/88-BO. I(1)]

का. आ. 109.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 7 के साथ पठित खण्ड 5 के उपखण्ड (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् श्री एम. एस. चहाल, आई. ए. एस. को जिन्हें उनके द्वारा कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तारीख से पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक के निदेशक बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ. 9/45/88-बी ओ-1 (2)]

प्राण नाथ, प्रवर सचिव

S.O. 109.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, read with clause 7 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri M. S. Chahal, IAS, who has been appointed as Managing Director of the Punjab and Sind Bank from the date of his taking the charge to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Punjab and Sind Bank with effect from the same date.

[No. F. 9/45/88-BO. I(2)]

PRAN NAH, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त का कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 1989

का. आ. 110.—केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त को जहां यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापना से संबंधित नियोजन तथा कमचारियों का बहुत कम मात्रा में रहस्य हो गए हैं कि कमचारी भविष्य

निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं पर लागू किए जाएंगे।

क्र.सं. संस्थान का नाम व पता	स्थापित की तिथि
1. मै. जेटको इंजिनियर्स (प्रा.) लि., साउथ स्टेशन रोड, अगरपारा, नार्थ 24, पारगना तथा इलाहाबाद शाखा-26, शेक्सपीयर सरानी कलकत्ता-700017	01-10-87
2. मै. सैन ब्रदर्स (प्रा.) लि., 109ए/1ए, बिपलाबी रास बिहारी बोस रोड, कलकत्ता-700001 तथा गोदावरी-3, अगर तोला लेन, कलकत्ता 1	1-10-87
3. मै. राहुता यूनियन कोप, बक लि., कावगाछी गांव, पोस्ट आफिस पानीहटी, श्याम नगर जि.-24, पारगना (नार्थ)	1-7-86
4. मै. प्रोडक्ट्स डेवलपमेंट कंसल्टर्स 1, हलधर बोस रोड, पोस्ट आफिस पानीहटी-76, जि.-24 पारगना (नार्थ)	1-4-87
5. मै. तिरुता फ्रूट एंड वेजिटेबल प्रोसेसिंग लि., 9-ए, ब्रॉड स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता-19	1-7-86
6. मै. ई टी आर डिपार्टमेंटल कौन्सिल, (डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ टेली कम्युनिकेशन) टेलीफोन भवन, पोल्सकी मंजिल, 34 बी बी डी बाग कलकत्ता-1	1-8-86
7. म. अमृता आयल मिल लिमिटेड, अरगोरा, पोस्ट आफिस घटल जि. मिडनापुर (प. बंगाल)	1-1-86
8. मै. डालहा एक्सपोर्ट (प्रा.) लि., 44-बी, शमसुल हूदा रोड, कलकत्ता-17	1-9-87
9. मै. टूल्स एंड कम्पोनेन्ट्स, 90/3 जी सी घाब रोड, कलकत्ता-48	1-7-87
10. मै. बी. बी. प्लास्टिक, 35, पाल्म एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता-19	1-9-87

अतः केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उपर्युक्त स्थापनाओं को उस या उस प्रभावी तिथि से अधिनियम को लागू करने हेतु जो उक्त स्थापनाओं के नाम के सामने वर्णित की गई हैं।

[संख्या : के. अ. नि. आ./1(4)/प. बंगाल/(3)/88]

## OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PROVIDENT FUND COMMISSIONER

New Delhi, 6 January, 1989

S.O. 110 whereas it appears to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishments namely : —

S. No.	Name & Address of the establishments	Date of coverage
1.	M/s. Jetcu Engineers (Pvt.) Ltd., South Station Road, Agarpara, North 24, Parganas includes branch at 26, Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta 700 017.	1-10-87
2.	M/s. Sen Brothers (Pvt.) Ltd., 109A/ 1A, Biplabi Rash Behari Bose Road, Calcutta-700001 including Gedeon at 3-Amratolla Lane, Calcutta -1	1-10-87
3.	M/s. Rahuta Union Co-operative Bank Ltd., Village Kowgachi, P.O. Shyam Nagar, Distt-24-Parganas (North).	1-7-86
4.	M/s. Products Development Concern, 1, Haldhar Bose Road, P.O. Panhati- 76, Distt. 24-Parganas (North).	1-4-87
5.	M/s. Teesta Fruit & Vegetable Pro- cessing Ltd, 9A, Broad Streets, Calcutta - 19.	1-7-86
6.	M/s. ETR Departmental Canteen (Deptt. of Telecommunications) Telephone Bhavan, 5th Floor, 34 BBD Bagh, Calcutta - 1.	1-8-86
7.	M/s. Amrita Oil Mill, Village, Aigora P.O. Ghatal, Distt. Midnapore (West Bengal).	1-1-86
8.	M/s. Dalha Export (Pvt.) Ltd, 44-B, Shamsul Huda Road, Calcutta-17.	1-9-87
9.	M/s. Tools and Components, 90/3, G.C. Ghose Road, Calcutta - 48.	1-7-87
10.	M/s. B.B. Plastic, 35, Palm Avenue, Calcutta - 19.	1-9-87

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (4) of Section 1 of the said Act, The Central Provident Fund Commissioner hereby applies the Provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments from and with effect from the dates mentioned against the name of each of the said establishments.

[No. CPFC/1(4)/WB/(3)/88]

का. प्रा. 111.—केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त को जहाँ यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं से संबंधित नियोजन तथा कर्मचारियों का बहुमत इस बात से सहमत हो गए हैं कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रा. प्रा. अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं पर लागू किए जायें।

क्र.सं.	स्थापन का नाम व पता	व्याप्ति की तिथि
01. मै.	मार्क ऑटो इंडस्ट्रीज लि., प्लॉट नं. 2, मारुति जोइंट वेंचर, जि. गुरुगांव, हरियाणा और हकना रजि. आफिस उतां स्था. पर	1-1-87
02. मै.	वर्मा ट्राफाग इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स प्रा. लि., 84 कि. मी. स्टोन, दिल्ली जयपुर रोड, जारवल विजय रोड, पो. आ. संवसारी तहसील, मेवाड़ी, जिला महेन्द्रगढ़, हरियाणा और उमता मुंडा कार्गो एच. 28, बाराखम्बा रोड, नई दिल्ली-1 से है।	1-1-87

अतः केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 का उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हेतु उपर्युक्त स्थापनाओं को उस या उस प्रभावी तिथि से अधिनियम को लागू करने है जो उक्त स्थापनाओं के नाम के सामने दर्शायी गयी हैं।

[सं. क. अ. नि. प्रा./1(4)/हरियाणा/(4)/88]

S.O. 111.—Whereas it appears to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishments namely :—

S. No.	Name & Address of the establishments	Date of coverage
1.	M/s. Mark Auto Industries Ltd., Plot No. 2, Maruti Joint Venture, Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana) including its Regd Office at the same place.	1-1-87
2.	M/s. Verma Trafag Instruments Pvt. Ltd., 84 K.M. Stone, Delhi-Jaipur Road, Jarthal Village Road, P.O. Sangwari, Tehsil Rewari Distt. Mo- hinder-Garh and Head Office At 28, Barakhamba Road, NEW Delhi.	1-3-87

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (4) of Section I of the said Act, The Central Provident Fund Commissioner hereby applies the Provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments from and with effect from the dates mentioned against the name of each of the said establishment.

[No. CPFC/1(4)HR/(4)/88]

का. प्रा. 112.—केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त को जहाँ यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं से संबंधित नियोजन तथा कर्मचारियों का बहुमत इस बात से सहमत हो गए हैं कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रा. प्रा. अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं पर लागू किए जायें।

क्र.सं.	स्थापन का नाम व पता	व्याप्ति की तिथि
1. मै.	दी बाटा सिंगरामा फार्मर्स सर्विस कोप. अब्दुल्लापुर मेट कवाड पाली, पोस्ट आफिस हयाथनगर, मण्डल, जि. आर. आर. (प्रा. प्र.)	1-4-87
02. मै.	बालाजी कोप. सुपर बाजार लि., मो. आर. नं. 97, पालनगर, थिती (प्रा. प्र.)	1-1-87
03. मै.	सागर सिमेंट लि., मेठमपाली (पोस्ट- आफिस) हुन्नूर नगर (जि.) नलगोंडा तथा इसकी शाखा पंजिकुन कार्यालय हैदराबाद और प्रशा. का. श्री नगर कालोनी हैदराबाद।	1-3-87
04. मै.	मोहम्मद रगाक बिरो फर्कही, अमनाओलु प्रकाशन (जि.) (प्रा. प्र.)	1-6-87
05. मै.	अन्तु इंजिनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, 7-1-216, अमीरपट, हैदराबाद (प्रा. प्र.)	1-9-87
06. श्री	कनका दुर्गा गैस सर्विस, 5/7, बरोवीपट, गन्तूर-2 (अ. प्र.)	1-4-87
07. मै.	अन्तु एक्सट्रुजन्स प्रा. लि., 7-1-216/1-ए, नैनुर स्पोर होस्पिटल रोड, अमीरपट, हैदराबाद-16 (अ. प्र.)	1-9-87

अतः केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हेतु उपर्युक्त स्थापनाओं को उस या उस प्रभावी तिथि से अधिनियम को लागू करने है जो उक्त स्थापनाओं के नाम के सामने दर्शायी हैं।

[संख्या : के. अ. नि. प्रा./1(4)/अ. प्र. (5) 88]

S.O. 112. :—Whereas it appears to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishments namely :—

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the establishments	Date of coverage
1	2	3
i.	M/s. Batasingaram Farmers' service, Co-Operative Society Ltd., Abdullah- pur Met Kawadpalli, P.O., Hayaith- nagar Mondal, R.R. Distt., Andhra- Pradesh.	1-4-87

1	2	3
2. M/s. Balaji Co-operative Super Bazar Ltd., C.R. No. 97, Palamaner, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	1-1-87	
3. M/s. Sagar Cements Ltd., Methampalli (P.O.) Huzurnagar (Distt.) Nalgonda including its Registered Office at Hyderabad and Adm. Office at Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad.	1-3-87	
4. M/s. Mohammed Ishak Beedi Factory, Annanabrolu Prakasam Distt. Andhra Pradesh.	1-6-87	
5. M/s. Anu Engineering Industries, 7-1-216, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	1-9-87	
6. M/s. Sri Kanaka Durga Gas Service, 5/7, Brodipet, Guntur-2. Andhra Pradesh.	1-4-87	
7. M/s. Anu Extrusions Pvt. Limited, 7-1-216/I-A, Nature Cure Hospital, Road, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-61. Andhra Pradesh.	1-9-87	

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (4) of Section I of the said Act, The Central Provident Fund Commissioner hereby applies the Provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments from and with effect from the dates mentioned against the name of each of the said establishments.

[No. CPFC/1(4)/AP/(5)88]

का. भा. 113:—केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त को जहाँ यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं से संबंधित नियोक्ता तथा कर्मचारियों का बहुमत इस बात से सहमत हो गए हैं कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं पर लागू किए जायें।

क्र. सं.	संस्थान का नाम व पता	व्याप्ति की तिथि
01.	मै. केन्द्रीय टेलिफोन इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स लि., कम्प्यूनिटी हाल, चन्द्र नगर, पायषाट, केरल।	1-4-88
02.	मै. दी वेन्केटयु फार्मर्स कोप. बैंक लि. पोस्ट आफिस वेन्केटयु, चावकट तालुक त्रिचुर, जि. केरल और इसकी शाखा वेन्केटयु में ली	01-07-88
03.	मै. श्री भगवती ट्रेडर्स, मंचुवर, 1/549, टी. डी. रोड, ऐरनाकुलम, कोचीन-682011 और इसकी शाखा 18/657 समोहन रोड, कालीकट-2	01-4-88
04.	मै. थोमस टिम्बर प्रोडक्शंस प्रा. लि., कुम्बण्डा, त्रिवन्त्रा- तालुक, जि. पक्कमथिना और इसकी फैक्ट्री अंजलीथानम, कवियूर त्रिवन्त्रा।	1-4-88
05.	मै. इंडस्ट्रीयल मिक्रोफिनिटी एजेंसी, फ्लेचर बिल्डिंग, एम्बाकेशन जेटी, प. आइलैन्ड कोचीन-682009	1-3-88

धन: केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपर्युक्त स्थापनाओं

को उक्त या उक्त प्रस्तावों विधि से अधिनियम का लागू करने हेतु उक्त स्थापनाओं के नाम के सामने दर्शाया गया है।

[सं. क. भ. नि. भा./1(4)/केरल/(2)/88]

S. O. 113:—Whereas it appears to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishments namely :—

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Establishments	Date of coverage
1.	M/s. Keltron Telephone Instruments, Ltd., Community Hall, Chandra Nagar, Palghat, Kerala.	1-4-88
2.	M/s. The Venkitangu Farmers Co-operative Bank Ltd., P.O. Venkitangu, Chavahad Taluk, Trichur, Distt. Kerala and its branch at Venkitangu itself.	1-7-88
3.	M/s. Sri Bhagavathy Traders, Manchu House, XXXVI/549, T.D. Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-682011. Including its branch at 18/657, Samootham Road, Calicut.	1-4-88
4.	M/s. Industrial Security Agency, Fletcher Bldg. Embakation Jetty, W/Island, Cochin-682009.	1-3-88
5.	M/s. Thomsons Timber Products Pvt. Ltd., Kumbandad Tiruvallataluk, Pathanamthitta Distt. including its Factory at Anjilithanam, Kaviyoor, Tiruvalla.	1-4-88

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (4) of Section I of the said Act, The Central Provident Fund Commissioner hereby applies the Provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments from and with effect from the dates mentioned against the name of each of the said establishments.

[No. CPFC/1(4)/KR/(2)/88]

का. भा. 114:—केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त को जहाँ यह प्रतीत होता है कि निम्नलिखित स्थापनाओं से संबंधित नियोक्ता तथा कर्मचारियों का बहुमत इस बात से सहमत हो गए हैं कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और

प्रतीति उपरान्त अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) से प्रतीति निम्न-  
लिखित स्थापनाओं पर लागू किए जायें।

क्र.सं.	स्थापना का नाम व पता	अधिवृत्ता लागू होने की तिथि
1.	मै. ज्योतिर्वानकेलजिंग, सी/1, अनुपदस्टेट, नजदीक सी. टी. एम. मिल्स अमरावाड़ी, अहमदाबाद-26	1-5-86
2.	मै. जयहिन्द वेलडिंग वर्क्स एंड बॉडी बिल्डर्स, नजदीक पावर हाउस, साबरमती अहमदाबाद-5	31-12-76
3.	मै. शिवम सिक्योरिटी एंड इन्वेस्टिगेशन सर्विस, दूसरी मंजिल, घनश्याम चैम्बर, रेलवे क्रॉसिंग मिथखली के सामने, अहमदाबाद-6	1-4-87
4.	मै. ट्रांस इलेक्ट कन्सल्टेंसी एंड सर्विस, बलवंत सिंह बेसिम बिल्डिंग, नजदीक बिल्डिंग भाई धोबी (धोबी पार्क), पोस्ट आफिस ब्रिजिया, जिला भड़ोच	31-7-86
5.	मै. ट्रेडिंग एंड डेवलपमेंट क., 61-ए, भृगुपुर सोसायटी, भड़ोच-392002	1-1-87
6.	मै. सेन्ट जॉर्ज सिक्योरिटी, 23, नवा रचना सोसायटी, जे. पी. आर्ट्स एंड साइंस कॉलेज के पीछे, पोस्ट आफिस, भड़ोच	1-1-87
7.	मै. ए. बी. गंगा धरण, सी/19, राधा कृष्ण नगर, मकतम्पर, पड़ोच-392012	1-8-86
8.	मै. बी. एम. महेश्वरी, ठाकर भीवा भाई चाली, बजवा, जिला बड़ोदा	1-1-86
9.	मै. दीपक कन्स्ट्रक्शन क., 6-ए, कृष्णा नगर सोसायटी, भड़ोच	31-7-86
10.	मै. आदर्श स्टील वर्क्स, प्लॉट-28, सेक्टर-10-ए, लाईट इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गोधीघाम, कच्छ	30-6-87
11.	मै. माधव राम मनीषा एंड क. (प्रा.) लि., 443/10, जी. आई. सी. एस्टेट, ओधव, अहमदाबाद	1-7-86
12.	मै. टेक्सटाइल हाई चैम कारपोरेशन, 443/1, जी. आई. सी. स्टेट, ओधव, अहमदाबाद	31-7-87
13.	मै. ईक्यूनिफ फॉर्मस्टीकलस (प्रा.) लि., 128/1, जी. आई. सी. इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अलकलेश्वर, जिला भड़ोच तथा इगका रजि आफिस-83, बी. एंड सी. डा. एन बसन्त रोड, कूरने, बम्बई-400018	31-5-81
14.	मै. टी. पी. पटेल स्कूल आफ आर्चिटेक्चर इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ एनवायरमेंटल डिजाइन, बल्लभ विद्या नगर, -388120	1-7-87
15.	मै. एम. एम. मार्किटिंग सर्विस, सी आई. बी जी आई. टी. सी. बटवा, जिला अहमदाबाद-382445	1-8-86
16.	बी सोराप्ट कोप. बैंक लि., भीड़ भजन हनुमान रोड के सामने, बापू नगर, निकोल रोड, अहमदाबाद-380024	1-7-86

अतः केन्द्रीय सक्रिय निधि आयुक्त, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रस्तुत शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपर्युक्त स्थापनाओं को उस या उस प्रभावी तिथि से अधिनियम को लागू करने हैं जो उक्त स्थापनाओं के नाम के सामने दर्शायी गई हैं।

[संख्या क. भ. नि. प्रा./1(4)(गुज.)/(1)/89]

एम्. पी. मेहरोत्रा, केन्द्रीय सक्रिय निधि आयुक्त

S. O. 114.—Whereas it appears to the Central Provident Fund Commissioner that the employers and the majority of employees in relation to the following establishments have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishments namely :—

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Establishment	Date of coverage
1.	M/s. Jyoti Vulcanizing, C/1, Anup Estate, Near C.T.M. Mills, Amrai-wadi, Ahmedabad-26.	1-5-86
2.	M/s. Jaihind Welding Works & Body Builders, Near Power House, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad-5.	31-12-76
3.	M/s. Shivam Security & Investigation Service, 2nd Floor, Ghan-shyam Chambers, Opp. Railway Crossing, Mithakhali, Ahmedabad-6.	1-4-87
4.	M/s. Trans Elect Consultancy & Services, Balvant Singh's Vasis's Building, Near Vinubhai Dhobi, (Dhobi Falkia) at & P.O. Valia, Distt. Bharuch.	31-7-86
5.	M/s. Trading & Development Co., 61-A, Brugupur Society, Bharuch-392 002.	1-1-87
6.	M/s. St. George Security, 23 Nava Rachna Society, Behind J. P. Arts and Science College, P.O. Bharuch.	1-1-87
7.	M/s. A.V. Gangadharan, C/19 Radha Krishnanagar, Makatmpar, Bharuch-392 012.	1-8-86
8.	M/s. B.M. Maheshwari, Thakkar Bhikhabhai Chali, Bajwa Distt., Baroda.	1-4-86
9.	M/s. Deepak Construction Co., 6-A, Krishnagar Society, Bharuch.	31-7-86
10.	M/s. Adarsh Steel Works, Plot 28, Sector 10A, Light Indl. Area, Gandhidham-Kutch.	30-6-87
11.	M/s. Madhavdas Manilal & Co., Pvt. Ltd., 443/10, G.I.D.C. Estate, Odhave, Ahmedabad.	1-7-87
12.	M/s. Textile Dye Chem Corpora-tion, 443/1, G.I.D.C., Estate, Odhav, Ahmedabad.	31-7-87



1	2	3
13. M/s. Ifiunik Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., 128/1, G.I.D.C. Industrial Area, Ankleshwar, Distt., Bharuch, including Regd. Office at 83 B & C, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worly, Bombay-400018.		31-5-81
14. M/s. D.C. Patel School of Architecture Institute of Environmental Design, Vallabh Vidyanagar-388120.		1-7-87
15. M/s. S.S. Marketing Services, C.I.B./138, G.I.D.C. Vatva, Distt. Ahmedabad, Pin : 382445.		1-8-86
16. The Sauratra Co-op. Bank Ltd., Opp. Bhid Bhajan Hanuman Road, Bapunagar, Nicol Road, Ahmedabad-380024.		1-7-86

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (4) of Section I of the said Act, The Central Provident Fund Commissioner hereby applies the Provisions of the said Act to the above mentioned establishments from and with effect from the dates mentioned against the name of each of the said establishments

[No. CPFC/1(4)/GJ/(1)/88]

S.P. MEHROTRA, Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1989

का. आ. 115—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सामुद्रिक उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण नियम, 1972 के नियम 3 और नियम 4 के साथ पठित सामुद्रिक उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 13) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना स.का.आ.824 (अ) तारीख 3 नवम्बर, 1986 का निम्नलिखित पंशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना में ;

(क) क्रम सं. 3, 11 और 19 और उनसे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

3. श्री दौलत सिंहजी जादेजा	सदस्य
मंसद सदस्य	
11. महस्य निदेशक	सदस्य
आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार	
19. सचिव, महस्य	सदस्य
गोवा सरकार	

(ख) टिप्पण में, "एच.वी.पाटिल और ए.जी.सुब्बुरमन, मंसद सदस्य क्रमशः तारीख 8-12-1988 और 1-5-1988 तक पद धारण करेंगे" शब्दों, शब्दों और अंकों के स्थान पर "दौलत सिंहजी जादेजा और बी.एस. विजय राघवन संसद सदस्य तारीख 3-11-1989 तक पद धारण करेंगे", शब्द, अक्षर और अंक रखे जाएंगे।

[सं. 9/19/85/ईपी (एम पी)]

जी. कृष्णमूर्ति, अवर सचिव

टिप्पणी : — मूल अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण के का. आ. 824 (अ) तारीख 3 नवम्बर, 1986 के अधीन सं. 452 तारीख 4 नवम्बर, 1986 को प्रकाशित की गई थी।

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1989

S.O. 115.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972 (13 of 1972), read with rules 3 and 4 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1972, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 824(E) dated the 3rd November, 1986, namely :—

In the said notification,

(a) for serial numbers 3, 11 and 19 and entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"3. Shri Daulatsinghji Jadeja  
Member of Lok Sabha

Member

11. Director of Fisheries, Government  
of Andhra Pradesh

Member

19. Secretary, Fisheries  
Government of Goa

Member

(b) in the Note, for the letters, words and figures "H.B. Patil and Shri A.G. Subburaman, Member of Lok Sabha shall hold office upto 8-12-1988 and 1-5-1988 respectively", the words, letters and figures "Daulatsinghji Jadeja and Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan Members of Lok Sabha shall hold office upto 3-11-1989".

[No. 9/19/85-Ep(MP)]

G. KRISHNAMURTHY, Under Secy.

Note :—The principal notification was published under S.O. 824(E) dated 3rd November, 1986 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary No. 452 dated 4th November, 1986.

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1989

आदेश

का. आ. 116.—मैसर्स इंडिया पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड बड़ौदा (गुजरात) को मुफ्त विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्तर्गत, संलग्न सूची के अनुसार स्वयं परिचालित प्रेशर कंटेनर बाल्व आदि के आयात के लिए 55,53,500- रुपये (पचास लाख तिरपन हजार पांच सौ रुपये मात्र) के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस संख्या आई/सी. जी./2041703 दिनांक 12-8-86 दिया गया था।

पार्टी ने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुमति प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आशय पर आशयन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति भुम हो गई है। साथ ही उल्लेख किया है कि सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय, बम्बई के पास पंजीकृत थी और उसका आंशिक उपयोग किया गया था।

2. अपने दावे के समर्थन में लाइसेंसधारी ने नोटरी पब्लिक दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली के समक्ष शपथ लेते हुए स्टाम्प पेपर पर एक हलफनामा दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार से समुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस संख्या आई/सी. जी./2041703 दिनांक 12-9-86 मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति फर्म से खो गई है दिनांक 7-12-1955 के यथासंशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 की उपधारा (ग ग) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इंडियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बड़ोदा को जारी मूल सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति सं. आई/सी. जी./2041703 दिनांक 12-9-86 को एनद्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

3. उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुमति पार्टी को अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[सं. सी जी-2/सी एण्ड एफ/33/86-87 1000]

शफात अहमद, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1989

#### ORDER

S.O. 116.—M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda (Gujarat) were granted an import licence No. I/CG/2041703 dated 12-9-86 for Rs. 55,53,500 (Rupees fifty five lakhs fifty three thousand and five hundred only) for import of Self actuated, pressure control valves etc. as per list attached. Under free foreign exchange.

The firm has applied for issue of Duplicate copy of Customs purposes copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original Customs purposes copy of the licence has been misplaced. It has further been stated that the Customs purposes copy of the licence was registered with customs Bombay and utilised partly.

2. In support of their contention, the licensee has filed an affidavit on stamped paper duly sworn in before a Notary Public Delhi Admn. Delhi I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of Import Licence No. I/CG/2041703 dated 12-9-86 has been misplaced by the firm. In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-clause 9(cc) of the Import (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original Customs Purposes copy No. I/CG/2041703 dated 12-9-86 issued to M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued to the party separately.

[No. CGII/C&F/33/86-87/1000]

SHAFAT AHMED, Dy. Chief Controller  
of Imports and Exports

लघु संवाक्य

नई दिल्ली 3 जनवरी, 1989

का. आ. 117—केंद्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में वस्त्र मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत में अधिक कर्मचारी वृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

1. विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) का कार्यालय, उत्तरी क्षेत्र, पश्चिमी खंड 8, रामकृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली
2. राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा संग्रहालय, प्रगति मैदान, नई दिल्ली।
3. विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) का कार्यालय, क्षेत्रीय प्रशासनिक कक्ष, 64 माल रोड, विजय स्मृति कैंट, वाराणसी (उ. प्र.)
4. कालीन बुनाई प्रशिक्षण-सह सेवा— केन्द्र, विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) का कार्यालय, विजय स्मृति, 64 माल रोड, कैंट वाराणसी (उ. प्र.)
5. कालीन बुनाई प्रशिक्षण-सह-सेवा केन्द्र, विकास आयुक्त (हस्तशिल्प) का कार्यालय, राजपुरा, भदोही, जिला वाराणसी (उ. प्र.)

[सं. ई. 11011/22/86 हिन्दी]

ओ. पी. कालड़ा, उप सचिव,

#### MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1989

S.O. 117.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices under the Ministry of Textiles whereof more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi:—

1. Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), North Zone, West Block 8, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.
2. National Handicrafts & Handlooms Museum, Exhibition ground, New Delhi.
3. Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Regional Administrative Wing, 64, Mall Road, Vijay Samriti, Cantt. Varanasi (U.P.).
4. Carpet Weaving Training-cum-Service Centre, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Vijay Samriti, Cantt. Varanasi (U.P.).
5. Carpet Weaving Training-cum-Service Centre, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Rajpura, Bhandohi, Distt. Varanasi (U.P.).

[No. E-11011/22/86-Hindi]

O. P. KALRA, Dy. Secy.

**ऊर्जा मंत्रालय**

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 1988

का.आ. 118—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकिय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिनके कर्मचारीकुम्ह हैं हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करता है :-

- (1) सेंट्रल कोयल्फिल्ड्स लिमिटेड, (मुख्यालय),  
दरभंगा हाउस,  
रांची-834001

[का.सं.ई.-11016/18/88-हिन्दी]

विजय शंकर धने, संयुक्त सचिव

**MINISTRY OF ENERGY**

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1988

S.O. 118.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office, under the Administrative Control of the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal), the staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi :

- (1) Central Coalfields Limited, (Headquarters) Darbhanga House, Ranchi-834001.

[F. No. E-11016/18/88-Hindi]

V. S. DUBEY, Jt. Secy.

**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**

Bombay, 2nd January, 1989

SO. 119:—This Department's notification No. SO 1507 Published in the Gazette of India dated 16-5-81 may please be amended in the following manner:—

In Col. (1) "Designation of the Officer" in the Table

For	Read
Admn. Officer (Estate) Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Post Office Jaduguda Mines, District Singhbhum, Bihar	Dy. Manager (Adminis- tration) Uranium Corpora- tion of India Ltd., P.O. Jaduguda Mines District Singhbhum, Bihar

[No. 4/10/(21) 88—PSU]

VIJAYA MOHANRAM,

Director, for and on behalf of the President of India

**पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1988

का. आ. 120.—तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 47) के खंड 3 के उपखंड (3) की धारा (क) और धारा (ग) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को एनडू द्वारा मत्वाली तारीख से दो वर्षों से अनधिक अवधि के लिए तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :-

1. श्री एच. के. खान,  
सचिव,  
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय
2. श्री एम. एस. गिल,  
सचिव,  
केमिकल्स एंड पेट्रो केमिकल्स विभाग,  
उद्योग मंत्रालय
3. श्री एस. एल. खोसला,  
अध्यक्ष,  
इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड
4. श्री हसमुख शाह,  
अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक,  
इंडियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि.

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन से  
संबंधित केन्द्रीय सरकार के  
मंत्रालयों का प्रतिनिधित्व  
करने के लिए धारा (क)  
के अधीन नियुक्त सदस्य।

तेल उद्योग में मग्री और  
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा  
धारित कारपोरेशनों  
का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के  
लिए धारा (ग) के  
अधीन नियुक्त सदस्य।

[संख्या 7/9/85-विन-II]

पी. एम. सक्सेना, संयुक्त निदेशक

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS**

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1988

S.O. 120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) and clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Oil Industry Development Act, 1974 (47 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints the following personnel as members of the Oil Industry Development Board with immediate effect and for a period not exceeding two years:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Shri H.K. Khan,<br>Secretary,<br>Ministry of Petroleum &<br>Natural Gas                              | } Members appointed<br>under clause (a) to<br>represent the Minis-<br>tries of the Central<br>Government dealing<br>with petroleum and<br>chemicals. |
| 2. Shri M.S. Gill,<br>Secretary,<br>Department of Chemicals<br>& Petrochemicals<br>Ministry of Industry |  |
| 3. Shri S.L. Khosla,<br>Chairman,<br>Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.  | } Members appointed<br>under clause (c) to<br>represent the Corpo-<br>rations owned by<br>the Central Govt.<br>and engaged in<br>Oil Industry.       |
| 4. Shri Hasmukh Shah,<br>Chairman & Managing<br>Director Indian Petro-<br>chemicals Corporation Ltd.    |  |

[No. 7/9/85-Gin. II]

P.M. SAKSENA, Jt. Director

का. धा. 121—यस: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड को प्राकृतिक गैस योगत के लिए वर्तमान 400 एमएम. वि. लाफोका—नामरूप प्रधान पार्श्व लाईन से सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड की चाप बगानों तक, आसाम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड, बुलिया-जान द्वारा पार्श्व लाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एम्बुपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्श्व लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग को अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एम्बुपाबद्ध घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पार्श्व लाईन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप मन्त्र अधिकारी उपायुक्त शिवसागर आसाम की इस अधिसूचना को तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

ध मात लाकुवा - नामरूप 400 एम. एम. वि. पार्श्व लाईन से सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड के चाप बगानों के लिए गैस पार्श्व लाईन बिछाना।

राज्य :— आसाम,

जिला :— शिवसागर,

तालूक :— बुलियाजान।

क्र. सं.	गांव	पाटा नं.	बाग नं.	एरिया			मनोरथ
				बि.	क.	म.	
1.	नगाहाट	18 न.	मियादी	22	0	0	18
			एकसना	36	0	1	18
		62 न.	मियादी	33	0	0	6
		29 न.	मियादी	32	0	1	0
		80 न.	मियादी	128	0	1	7
			एकसना	130	0	1	19
		65 न.	मियादी	131	0	1	0
			एकसना	265	0	0	13
		10 न.	मियादी	182	0	1	6
		51 न.	मियादी	184	0	2	3
			मियादी	185	0	1	5
		32 न.	मियादी	187	0	4	10
		13 न.	मियादी	194	0	3	8
		71 न.	मियादी	196	1	3	3
		27 न.	मियादी	232	0	1	19
			एकसना	233	0	0	10
		25 न.	मियादी	228	0	1	7
		10 न.	मियादी	226	0	3	3
कुल क्षेत्रफल —				7	1	15	

[सं. ओ. 12016/4/88 - ओ एन जी डी-4]

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1988

S.O. 121.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for supply of natural gas for Sonari Tea Gas Grid, District Sibsagar, Assam, Pipeline should be laid from existing 400 mm O. D. Lakwa-Numrup Trunk Pipeline to Tea Gardens of Sonari Tea Gas Grid, Sonari by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipeline

(Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 day from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent Authority, viz. Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar District, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

## LAND SCHEDULE

Laying of Gas Pipeline from existing Lakwa-Namrup 400 mm O.D. Natural Gas Pipeline to Tea Gardens of Sonari Tea Gas Grid.

State-Assam

District-Sibsagar

Mouza-Batuachali

Sl. Name of Village No.	Patia No.	Dag No.	Area to be taken			Remarks
			B.	K.	L.	
1. Nagahat	18 No. Periodical	22	0	0	18	
	Annual	36	0	1	18	
	62 No. Periodical	33	0	0	18	
	29 No. Periodical	32	0	1	0	
	80 No. Periodical	128	0	1	7	
	Annual	130	0	1	19	
	65 No. Periodical	131	0	1	0	
	Annual	265	0	0	13	
	10 No. Periodical	182	0	1	6	
	51 No. Periodical	184	0	2	3	
	Periodical	185	0	1	5	
	32 No. Periodical	187	0	4	10	
	13 No. Periodical	194	0	3	8	
	71 No. Periodical	196	1	3	3	
	27 No. Periodical	232	0	1	19	
	Annual	233	0	0	10	
	25 No. Periodical	228	0	1	7	
	10 No. Periodical	226	0	3	3	
Total Area =			7	1	15	

No. O-12016/4/88-ONG D4

का. प्रा. 122—यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड को प्राकृतिक गैस योजन के लिए वर्तमान 400 एमएम अ. दि. लाकोबा-नामरूप प्रदान पाईप लाईन से सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड को जोड़ बगाली तक, आसाम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड, दुर्लुआजान द्वारा पाईप लाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यह: यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुसार अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अथ पेट्रोलियम और अतिरिक्त पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अन्त आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

अर्थात् कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उक्त भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सूत्रम अधिकारी उपायुक्त शिवसागर आसाम की इस अधिसूचना को तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति निर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुझाई व्यक्तित्व हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

## अनुसूची

वर्तमान लाकुवा-नामरूप 400 एम. एम. अ. दि. पाईप लाईन से सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड के जोड़ बगाली के लिए गैस पाईप लाईन बिछाना।

राज्य :- आसाम,

जिला :- शिवसागर,

तापूक :- बरवागाली।

क्र. सं.	गाँव	पाटा सं.	भाग न	एरिया			मनतब
				बि.	का. १	ल.	
1.	दाबलु गाँवी	50 नं.	मियादी	343	0	1	13
			एकगना	342	0	0	17
		16 नं.	मियादी	335	0	3	0
			कुल क्षेत्रफल :-			1	0

[सं. ओ. 12016/3/88-ओ एन जी सी- 4]

S.O. 122.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for supply of natural gas for Sonari Tea Gas Grid, District Sibsagar, Assam, Pipeline should be laid from existing 400 mm O. D. Lakwa-Namrup Trunk Pipeline to Tea Gardens of Sonari Tea Gas Grid, Sonari by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipeline

(Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962. (52 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent Authority, viz. Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar District, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

### LAND SCHEDULE

Laying of Gas Pipeline from existing Lakwa-Namrup 400 mm O.D. Natural Gas Pipeline to Tea Gardens of Sonari Tea Gas Grid.

State-Assam		District-Sibsagar		Mouza—Baruachali			
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area to be Taken			Remarks
				B.	K.	L.	
1.	Dablubabi	50 No. Periodical	343	0	1	13	
		Annual	342	0	0	17	
		16 No. Periodical	335	0	3	0	
Total Area—				1	0	10	

[No. O-12016/3/88-ONGD.IV]

का. प्रा. 123—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड को प्राकृतिक गैस पुरवठा के लिए वर्तमान 400 एमएम. अ. वि. लाइन से सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड की जाय बगानों तक, आसाम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड, दुलियाजान द्वारा पाईप लाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुवाकृत अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 3 की उद्धार (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग को अधिकार अर्जित करने का अरदा प्राप्त एतदुवाकृत घोषित किया है।

यद्यपि कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी उदायुक्त शिवसागर आसाम की इस अधिसूचना को तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विमर्शित, यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

वर्तमान लाइन्स - नामरूप 400 एम. एम. अ. वि. पाईप लाईन से सोनारी टि गैस ग्रीड के जाय बगानों के लिए गैस पाईप लाईन बिछाना।  
राज्य :- आसाम, जिला :- शिवसागर, तालुका :- मायेखाटी।

क्र. सं.	गांव	पट्टा नं.	दाग नं.	एरिया			मनस्य
				बि.	क.	ल.	
1.	कोलाकटा गांव	119 नं.	मियादी	278	0	3	8
		100 नं.	मियादी	280	0	0	19
		138 नं.	मियादी	281	0	0	5
		कुल क्षेत्रफल			0	4	12

[सं. ओ. 12016/5/88 - ओ एन टी डी - 4]

मुख्यालय सिंह, बैंक अधिकारी

S.O. 123.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for supply of natural gas for Sonari Tea Gas Grid, District Sibsagar, Assam, Pipeline should be laid from existing 400 mm O. D. Lakwa-Numrup Trunk Pipeline to Tea Gardens of Sonari Tea Gas Grid, Sonari by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliagan.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land described in the Schedule annexed hereto.

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipeline

(Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Provided that any person interested in the said land may within 21 day from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent Authority, viz. Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar District, Assam.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

### LAND SCHEDULE

Laying of Gas Pipeline from existing Lakwa-Numrup 400 mm O.D. Natural Gas Pipeline to Tea Gardens of Sonari Tea Gas Grid.

State-Assam		District-Sibsagar		Mouza-Sapekhati			
Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area to be taken			Remarks
				B.	K.	L.	
1.	Kola-Kota Gaon	119 No. Periodical	278	0	3	8	
		100 No. Periodical	280	0	0	19	
		138 No. Periodical	281	0	0	5	
Total—Area				0	4	12	

[No. O-12016/5/88-ONG.DIV]  
GURDIAL SINGH, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली 4 जनवरी, 1989

का.प्र. 124.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्थ अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 का उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.प्र.सं. 1359 तारीख 14-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइन को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 6 का उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख की तिथि होना।

अनुसूची					
गांधार से धुधारा तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए					
राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : खेड़ा		तालुका : बोरसद		
गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टेयर	आर०	सेंटीमीटर	
बावलपुर	234/2	0	00	58	
	234/1	0	12	00	
	2+3+4				
	236—	0	11	40	
	3+4+5				
	2+3+4				
	236—	0	15	75	
	2				
	229/3+5	0	02	88	
	229/13	0	05	07	
	228/1/ए+बी	0	04	40	
	काटे ट्रेक	0	05	70	
	122/2	0	17	04	
	122/1	0	00	42	
	121/2	0	14	94	
	121/1	0	07	44	
	124/1	0	10	44	
	125/2+3	0	07	50	
	126/1	0	11	25	
	126/2	0	08	36	
	127/3	0	00	08	
	127/1	0	05	51	
	123/1	0	20	10	
	129/4/ए+बी+सी	0	02	85	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	129/1+3/2	0	08	08		229/3+5	0	02	88
	129/1+1/के+डी	0	07	70		229/13	0	05	07
	129/5	0	04	37		228/1/A+B	0	04	40
	69/1-ए+बी+सी	0	20	25		Cart track	0	05	70
	69/3	0	00	07		122/2	0	17	04
	69/2	0	10	08		122/1	0	00	42
	76/6	0	00	08		121/2	0	18	94
	70/5	0	11	10		121/1	0	07	44
	70/4	0	04	20		124/1	0	10	44
	70/3	0	18	02		125/2+3	0	07	50
	70/2/डी	0	05	46		126/1	0	11	25
	70/1	0	01	36		126/2	0	08	36
	75/3	0	00	08		127/2	0	00	08
	71/2	0	02	80		127/1	0	05	51
	71/3	0	01	28		128/1	0	20	10
	73/6	0	01	96		129/4/			
	73/5	0	19	47		A+B+C	0	02	85
	73/2	0	04	21		129/1+2A	0	08	08
						129/1+1/	0	07	70
						K+D			
						129/5	0	04	37
						69/1—			
						A+B+C	0	20	25
						69/3	0	00	07
						69/2	0	10	08
						76/6	0	00	08
						70/5	0	11	10
						70/4	0	04	20
						70/3	0	18	02
						70/2/P	0	05	46
						70/1	0	01	36
						75/3	0	00	08
						71/2	0	02	80
						71/3	0	01	28
						73/6	0	01	96
						73/5	0	19	47
						73/2	0	04	21

[सं. ओ. 11027/72/88-ओ एन जी डी-III]

New Delhi, the 4th January, 1989

S.O. 124.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 1359 dated 14-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline..

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuveran.

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are	Centi- tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Badalpur	234/2	0	00	56
	234/1	0	12	00
	236— $\frac{2+3+4}{3+4+5}$	0	11	40
	236— $\frac{2+3+4}{2}$	0	15	75

[No. O. 11027/72/88-ONG D. III]

का. प्रा. 125.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. प्रा. सं. 1351 तारीख 14-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का शरत शर्त घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकरण ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।



और माने उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त-शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने को बचाव सेल और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

गंधार से धुवारण तक बाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : खेडा	तालुका : खम्भात		
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्तायर	घार	सेन्टीयर
धुवारण	440	0	14	40
	439	0	05	52
	438	0	00	48
	437/1	0	14	14
	437/3	0	08	25
	436	0	0-23	70
	435/1	0-18-60	18	60
	435/2	0	12	00
	434/1-ए	0	09	24
	434/1-बी	0	13	50
	434/2	0	03	64
	425/1ए	0	15	00
	622/3	0	17	40
	622/2	0	15	60
	622/1	0	15	60
कार्टेडूक		0	04	50
	407/2	0	11	40
	407/1	0	12	00
	406	0	11	90
	404/1	0	00	32
कार्टेडूक		0	09	00
	376/3	0	00	12
	376/2	0	10	44
	376/1-बी	0	18	00
	376/1-ए	0	16	20
	377	0	15	60
	378/2	0	00	10
	378/1-ए	0	03	00
	378/1-बी	0	17	76
	379/1	0	06	82
	379/2	0	17	94
	380	0	15	40
	273/1	0	05	70
	276	0	00	28
	625/1	0	06	00
	625/2	0	07	50
	625/4	0	06	67
	626/2	0	06	90
	626/1	0	01	36
	274/2	0	00	87
	274/1	0	03	00
	272/1	0	02	75
कार्टेडूक		5	03	00
	241	0	15	35

1	2	3	4	5	
	248		0	01	44
	242/1		0	00	85
	247/1		0	07	75
	247/2		0	13	80
	249/1		0	07	56
	250		0	00	17
	253/5		0	39	00
	253/1		0	08	58
	251/1		0	32	25
	254/1		0	33	00

[सं. ओ. 11027/80/88-ओ एन जे की-III]

S.O. 125.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 1351 dated 14-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

#### Gandhar to Dhuvaran Pipeline

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Khambhat

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Dhuvaran	440	0	14	40
	439	0	05	52
	438	0	00	48
	437/1	0	14	14
	437/2	0	08	25
	436	0	0-23	70
	435/1	0-18-60	18	60
	435/2	0	12	00
	434/1-A	0	09	24
	434/1-B	0	13	50
	434/2	0	03	64
	425/1-A	0	15	00
	622/3	0	17	40
	622/2	0	15	60
	622/1	0	15	60

1	2	3	4	5
	Cart track	0	04	50
	407/2	0	11	40
	407/1	0	12	00
	406	0	11	90
	404/1	0	00	32
	Cart track	0	09	00
	376/3	0	00	12
	376/2	0	10	44
	376/1-B	0	18	00
	376/1-A	0	16	20
	377	0	15	60
	378/2	0	00	10
	378/1-A	0	03	00
	378/1-B	0	17	76
	379/1	0	06	82
	379/2	0	17	94
	380	0	15	40
	273/2	0	06	30
	273/1	0	05	70
	276	0	00	28
	625/1	0	06	00
	625/2	0	07	50
	626/3	0	06	67
	626/2	0	06	90
	626/1	0	01	36
	274/2	0	00	87
	274/1	0	03	00
	272/1	0	02	75
	Cart track	0	03	00
	241	0	15	35
	248	0	01	44
	242/1	0	00	85
	247/1	0	07	75
	247/2	0	13	80
	249/1	0	07	56
	250	0	00	17
	253/5	0	39	00
	253/1	0	08	58
	251/1	0	32	25
	254/1	0	33	00

[No. O-11027/60/88-ONG D. III]

का.घा. 126—यतः पट्टोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.घा.सं. 1352 तारीख 14-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सत्रम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः सरकार उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्वेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में मिलित होने की वजह से और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग, में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख की निहित होगी।

## अनुसूची

गांधार से धुवारण तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला : खेड़ा

तालुका : खम्भात

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	घाट	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
हरिपुरा	33/2	0	00	18
	33/1	0	11	55
	32/2	0	14	68
	32/1	0	01	25
	31/1	0	09	00
	31/2	0	08	27
	31/3	0	03	48
	29	0	01	95
	30/1	0	10	75
	30/2	0	29	18
	23	0	03	04
	काटें टूक	0	01	50
	61	0	07	80
	62	0	19	77
	63	0	32	47
	64/1	0	00	52
	91	0	28	20
	90/1	0	03	50
	90/2-बी	0	01	30
	90/3	0	14	95
	111/2	0	11	64
	111/1	0	22	87
	112/1/1	0	03	20
	112/1/2	0	00	18
	128/1	0	13	80
	128/2	0	17	25
	127/1	0	04	40
	132/4	0	02	85
	132/2	0	14	95
	138/2	0	01	00
	141	0	39	60
	158/1	0	00	49
	159	0	08	75
	169	0	23	38
	168	0	04	20
	166	0	01	20
	167	0	21	00
	189	0	17	34
	190	0	12	90

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	193	0	13	50		Cart track	0	01	50
	192	0	12	00		61	0	07	80
	195	0	09	90		62	0	19	77
	196	0	20	40		63	0	32	47
	200/1	0	19	80		64/1	0	00	52
	200/2	0	20	40		91	0	28	20
	202/1	0	04	50		90/1	0	03	50
	कार्ट-ट्रैक	0	02	70		90/2-B	0	01	30
	387-1-ए	0	29	10		90/3	0	14	95
	386	0	29	44		111/2	0	11	64
	385	0	01	76		111/1	0	22	87

[सं. ओ. 11027/61/88-ओ एन ओ डी-III]

S.O. 126.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 1352 dated 14-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Khambhat

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Haripura	33/2	0	00	16
	33/1	0	11	55
	32/2	0	14	68
	32/1	0	01	25
	31/1	0	09	00
	31/2	0	08	27
	31/3	0	03	48
	29	0	01	95
	30/1	0	10	75
	30/2	0	29	18
	23	0	03	40

[No. O. 11027/61/88-ONG D. III]

का.आ. 127.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 1353 तारख 14-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूच में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार का प्राप्ताधिकार घोषित करने के लिए अर्जित करने का अन्तः आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और अतः यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूचि में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् द्वारा घोषित करती

	128/1	0	13	80
	128/2	0	17	25
	127/1	0	04	40
	132/4	0	02	85
	132/2	0	14	95
	138/2	0	01	00
	141	0	39	60
	158/1	0	00	49
	159	0	03	75
	169	0	23	38
	168	0	04	20
	166	0	01	20
	167	0	21	00
	189	0	17	34
	190	0	12	90
	193	0	13	50
	192	0	12	00
	195	0	09	90
	196	0	26	40
	200/1	0	19	80
	200/2	0	20	40
	202/1	0	04	50
	Cart track	0	02	70
	387/1-A	0	29	10
	386	0	29	44
	385	0	01	76

है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियाँ में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए पेशेवारा अर्जित किया जाया है।

और प्रागे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजह से और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, बावना के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगी।

#### अनुसूची

गंधार से धुवरान तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : खेड़ा	तालुका : बोरसद		
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	घार	सेन्टीयर
कालू	67	0	03	20
	68/1	0	09	52
	68/2	0	18	20
	68/3	0	04	08
	69/3	0	05	04
	69/2	0	12	11
	69/1	0	02	48
कट्टे ट्रैक		0	04	80
	56/2	0	12	87
	56/1	0	04	00
	55	0	10	65
	58	0	13	83
	60/2	0	12	00
	60/1	0	16	20
	54/2	0	00	10
	52/1	0	18	50
	52/2	0	17	40
	51	0	02	10
	52/3	0	12	60
	48/4	0	02	72
	48/6	0	19	78
	43/5	0	12	00
	49/2	0	05	65
	49/1	0	05	51

[सं. ओ. 11027/62/88-ओएनजीडी-II]

S.O. 127.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 1353 dated 14-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Kalu	67	0	03	20
	68/1	0	09	52
	68/2	0	18	20
	68/3	0	04	08
	69/3	0	05	04
	69/2	0	12	11
	69/1	0	02	48
	Cart track	0	04	80
	56/2	0	12	87
	56/1	0	04	00
	55	0	10	65
	58	0	13	83
	60/2	0	12	00
	60/1	0	16	20
	54/2	0	00	10
	52/1	0	18	50
	52/2	0	17	40
	51	0	02	10
	52/3	0	12	60
	48/4	0	02	72
	48/6	0	19	78
	48/5	0	12	00
	49/2	0	05	65
	49/1	0	05	51

[No. O. 11027/62/88-ONG D. III]

का.पा. 128.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.पा.सं. 474 तारीख 1-2-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना धामय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और प्रागे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

मतः, जब: उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निवेदन देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तब और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

गंधार से धुवरान तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : भरुच	तालुका : अमोद		
नाम	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	घार	सेंटियर
1	2	3	4	5
अमोद	553	0	29	79
	552	0	47	10
	572	0	83	85
	570	0	75	30
	563	9	61	50
	562	0	10	20
	583	0	74	70
	615	01	05	60
	614	0	86	64
	616	0	05	46
	618	01	06	65
	617	0	04	35
	619	0	69	90
	838	0	10	50
	837	0	30	37
	827	0	05	60
	828/4	0	00	16
	835	0	04	64
	834/2	0	52	31
	833	0	00	09
	832	0	05	20
	834/1	0	13	50
	831	0	31	50
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	07	50
740/2	0	58	14	
740/1	0	13	35	
741	0	10	60	
739	0	20	60	
743	0	05	80	
738	0	00	30	
745/3	0	32	25	
745/2	0	24	14	
745/1	0	04	68	
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	14	40	
661	0	16	80	
662	0	34	05	
760	0	00	60	
761	0	35	10	
762	0	73	65	

[सं. ओ 11027/38/88-ओ एन जी सी-III]

S.O. 128.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas S.O. No. 474 dated 1-2-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran  
State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Amod

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Amod	553	0	29	79
	552	0	47	10
	572	0	83	85
	570	0	75	30
	563	0	61	50
	562	0	10	20
	583	0	74	70
	615	01	05	60
	614	0	86	64
	616	0	05	46
	618	01	06	65
	617	0	04	35
	619	0	69	90
	838	0	10	50
	837	0	30	37
	827	0	05	60
	824/8	0	00	16
	835	0	04	64
	834/2	0	52	31
	833	0	00	09
	832	0	05	20
	834/1	0	13	50
	831	0	31	50
Cart track		0	07	50
740/2	0	58	14	
740/1	0	13	35	
741	0	10	60	
739	0	20	60	
743	0	05	80	
738	0	00	30	
745/3	0	32	25	
745/2	0	24	14	
745/1	0	04	68	
Cart track		0	14	40
661	0	16	80	
662	0	34	05	
760	0	00	60	
761	0	35	10	
762	0	73	65	

1	2	3	4	5
	Cart track	0	14	40
	661	0	16	80
	662	0	34	05
	760	0	00	60
	761	0	35	10
	762	0	73	65

[No. O. 11027/38/88-ONG D. III]

का.भा. 129.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का भर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.भा.सं. 1553 तारीख 3-5-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न भनूसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न भनूसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का निमित्तव्य किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग कर हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न भनूसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तैल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगी।

## भनूसूची

कूप नं. 8 से जी.जी.एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य: गुजरात	जिला: खेड़ा	तालुका: खंभाट		
शॉक	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	भार	सेंटीयर
पालडी	22	0	01	25
	23	0	01	26
	45	0	00	51
	49	0	01	89
	46/1 और 46/2	0	00	88
	265	0	00	63
	266	0	00	38

[सं. ओ.-11027/83/88 ओ एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 129.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1553 dated 3-5-88 under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline..

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. 8 to GCS.

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Khambhat

Village	Surve No.	Hec-tare	Are	Cent-tiare
Paldi	22	0	00	25
	23	0	01	26
	45	0	00	51
	49	0	01	89
	46/1 & 46/2	0	00	88
	265	0	00	63
	266	0	00	38

[No. O. 11027/83/88-ONG D. III]

का.भा. 130.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का भर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.भा.सं. 1551 तारीख 28-3-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न भनूसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न भनूसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का निमित्तव्य किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न भनूसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तैल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगी।

## भन्तुसूची

एस बी.डी. जेड. से एस. ओ. बी.डी.जी.एस. II तक पाइप लाइन बिछाना

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला व तालुका : मेहसाना

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेंटियर
कोचवा	179	0	16	32
	179	0	14	28
	181/1	0	03	60

[सं. ओ. 11027/84/88-ओ.एन.जी.डी. III]

S.O. 130.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1551 dated 28-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SBDZ To SOB GGS II.

State : Gujarat District &amp; Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-are
Kochava	179	0	16	32
	179	0	14	28
	181/1	0	03	60

[No. O. 11027/84/88-ONGD. III]

का.भा. 131.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संचालन की अधिसूचना का.भा.सं. 1552 तारीख 3-5-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न भन्तुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अर्पण आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः संलग्न प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और ध्यातः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न भन्तुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न भन्तुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और ध्याते उस धारा क उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्दिष्ट देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में बोधना के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## भन्तुसूची

गांधार से धुवाराण तक पाइप लाईन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात

जिला : खेड़ा

तालुका : बोरसव

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	सेंटियर
1	2	3	4	5
डकापुरा	525/1	0	00	36
	525/2	0	18	10
	442	0	03	45
	458/2	0	18	68
	458/5(1)	0	02	27
	450/2	0	09	90
	443/4	0	05	00
	445/3/पो	0	08	21
	445/3/पो	0	15	18
	445/2	0	03	61
	447/2	0	03	61
	447/2	0	04	63
	446/पी	0	11	32
	446/पी	0	11	60
	446/पी	0	04	90
	304/1/पो	0	17	47
	304/2	0	17	95
	303/1	0	02	50
	305/1	0	07	00
	305/2+3	0	06	68
	305/4	0	00	02
	306/1	0	15	80
	306/2	0	03	70
	307/2	0	28	84
	कार्टे ट्रेक	0	05	20
	202/1	0	00	09
	190/1	0	16	51
	कार्टे ट्रेक	0	03	01
	192	0	05	00
	193	0	19	17
	197/1 व 2	0	01	62
	194/3	0	01	10
	194/4	0	05	16
	195/1	0	40	76
	178/1	0	24	81

178/2	0	10	15
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	52
179/1	0	00	10
179/2/पी	0	02	10
179/2/पी	0	05	17
179/पी	0	08	37

[सं. ओ-11027/89/88-ओ.एन.जी.सी.-III]

S.O. 131.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1552 dated 3-5-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran.

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Cen-tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Kankapura	525/1	0	00	36
	525/2	0	18	19
	442	0	03	45
	458/2	0	18	68
	458/5(1)	0	02	27
	450/2	0	09	90
	445/4	0	05	00
	445/3/P	0	08	21
	445/3/P	0	15	18
	445/2	0	03	61
	447/2	0	03	61
	447/2	0	04	62
	446/P	0	11	32
	446/P	0	11	60
	446/P	0	04	90
	304/1/P	0	17	47
	304/2	0	17	95

1	2	3	4	5
	303/1	0	02	50
	305/1	0	07	00
	305/2+3	0	06	68
	305/4	0	00	02
	306/1	0	15	80
	306/2	0	03	70
	307/2	0	28	84
	Cart track	0	05	20
	202/1	0	00	09
	190/1	0	16	51
	Cart track	0	03	01
	192	0	05	00
	193	0	19	17
	197 1a2	0	01	62
	194/3	0	01	10
	194/4	0	05	16
	195/1	0	40	76
	178/1	0	24	81
	178/2	0	10	15
	Cart track	0	03	52
	179/1	0	00	10
	179/2/P	0	02	10
	177/2/P	0	05	17
	179/P	0	08	37

[No. O. 11027/89/88/ONG D. III]

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1989

का० प्रा० 132—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. प्रा. सं० 1578 तारीख 6-5-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों



में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

एम. बी. डी. ज़ेड. से एस. ओ. बी. जी. जी. एस. II तक

पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला व तालुका : मेहसाना

गांव	ब्लॉक नं०	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
जगुदन	646	0	02	88
	645	0	11	04
	640	0	11	88
	639	0	11	04
	464	0	06	48

[ सं० ओ. 11027/85/88-ओ.एन.जी.डी. III ]

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1989

S.O. 132.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1578 dated 6-5-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline ;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SBDZ to SOB. GGS II

State : Gujarat Distt. & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Ceniaro
Jagudan	646	0	02	88
	645	0	11	04
	640	0	11	88
	639	0	11	04
	464	0	06	48

[No. O. 11027/85/88-ONGD.III]

42 GI/89-4.

क्र० प्रा० 133—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ई. पी. एस. नंदासन से एन. के. सी. टी. एफ. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपाय अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवन्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए, आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बड़ौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

ई. पी. एस. नंदासन से एन. के. सी. टी. एफ. तक पाइप-

लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाना तालुका : कडी

गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
गणेशपुरा	199	0	08	00
	198	0	07	40
	197	0	11	20
	196	0	07	20
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	01	60
184/2		0	13	20
185		0	10	60
183		0	13	00
186		0	03	40
179		0	27	80
180		0	10	20
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	02	40
156		0	07	60
156		0	28	32
154/2		0	15	60
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	01	20
130/1		0	16	60
130/2		0	12	00
133		0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	131	0	18	60
	124	0	25	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	20
	117	0	24	60
	116	0	14	50
	115	0	01	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	40
	87	0	16	40
	90	0	17	40
	91/2	0	39	00
	92	0	28	00
	95	0	01	12
	96	0	33	70
	103	0	05	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	60
	102	0	19	40
	101	0	14	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	05	00

[सं.ओ.-11027/2/89-ओ.एन.जी.डी.- III]

S.O. 133.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from EPS Nandasan to NK-CTF in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire that right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara. (390 009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

##### Pipeline from EPS Nandasan to NK CTF

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi  
Village Survey No. Hectare Are Centiare

1	2	3	4	5
Ganeshpura	199	0	08	00
	198	0	07	40
	197	0	11	20
	196	0	07	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	60
	184/2	0	13	20
	185	0	10	60
	183	0	13	00

1	2	3	4	5
	186	0	03	40
	179	0	27	80
	180	0	10	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	02	40
	156	0	07	60
	155	0	28	32
	154/2	0	15	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	20
	130/1	0	16	60
	130/2	0	12	00
	133	0	00	20
	131	0	18	60
	124	0	25	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	20
	117	0	24	50
	116	0	14	50
	115	0	01	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	40
	87	0	16	40
	90	0	17	40
	91/2	0	39	00
	92	0	28	00
	95	0	01	12
	96	0	33	70
	103	0	05	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	60
	102	0	19	40
	101	0	14	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	05	00

[No O-11027/2/89-ONGD III]

का.आ. 134.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में गंधार से घुवारण तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयात द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा बरोड, बडौदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत

#### अनुसूची

गंधार से धुवारण तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।  
राज्य-गुजरात जिला-वडोदरा तालुका-पादरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर	सेन्टीआर
चोकारो	50	0	06	00
	51	0	02	00
	53	0	01	00

[सं. ओ.-11027/3/89-ओ.एन.जी.डी. III]

S.O. 134.—Whereas it appear to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Gandhar to Dhuvaran in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appear that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara. (390 009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be hear in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran

State : Gujarat District : Vadodara Taluka : Padra

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Chokari	50	0	06	00
	51	0	02	00
	53	0	01	00

[No. O-11027/3/89-ONGD. III]

का. आ. 135:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ई.पी.एस.-नंदासन से एन.के. सी.टी.ए. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी ज़ाहनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतदुपराद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अरजा आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

#### अनुसूची

ई.पी.एस.-नंदासन से एन.के. सी.टी.ए. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य:—गुजरात जिला व तालुका:—मेहसाना

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर	सेन्टी-आर.
मुंदरडा	308	0	05	00
	कार्ट ट्रेक	0	02	00
	320	0	34	80
	321	0	16	10
	322	0	12	10
	326/1	0	36	80
	325	0	01	10
	338	0	22	50
	339	0	33	20
	336	0	01	20
	335	0	21	70
	370	0	19	20
	373	0	30	00
	374	0	33	80
	388	0	20	20
	389	0	37	00
	391	0	00	70

[सं.ओ. 11027/4/89-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 135.—Whereas it appear to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from EPS Nandasan to NK-CTP in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of lying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara. (390 009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from EPS Nandasan to NK CTF.  
State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Mudarada	308	0	05	00
	Carttrack	0	02	00
	320	0	34	80
	321	0	16	10
	322	0	12	10
	326/1	0	36	80
	325	0	01	10
	338	0	22	50
	339	0	33	20
	336	0	01	20
	335	0	21	70
	370	0	19	20
	373	0	30	00
	374	0	33	80
	388	0	20	20
	389	0	37	00
	391	0	00	70

[No. O-11027/4/89-ONGD.III]

का. आ. 136:—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में जी.एन.ए.क्यू. से टी. बिन्दु तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के निर्य पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी साइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बताते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवृद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधि-

कारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वडोदा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टतः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

अनुसूची

जी.एन.ए.क्यू. से टी. बिन्दु तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य :	गुजरात	जिला :	भरुच	तालुका :	जंबुसर
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आरे.	सेन्टी-	यर
जंबुसर	1798	0	01	50	
	1767	0	03	91	

[सं.ओ. 11027/7/88-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 136.—Whereas it appear to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from GNAQ to T. Point in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And, whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara. (390 009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal practitioner.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from GNAQ to T Point  
State : Gujarat Dist Bharuch Taluka : Jambusar

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Jambusar	1798	0	01	50
	1767	0	03	91

[No. O-11027/7/88-ONGD. III]

का. आ. 137:—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 694 तारीख 6-2-88

द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और, यतः, उक्त अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 को उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, आगे, यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

के.एन.के. फेस II की पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य: गुजरात जिला: खेड़ा तालुका: नडीयाद

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टी- यर
1	2	3	4	5
वसो	1398	0	12	00
	1399	0	03	40
	1401	0	06	50
	1402	0	04	20
	1413/1	0	03	75
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	01	20
	1413/2	0	00	50
	1412	0	00	40
	1421	0	09	00
	1423	0	19	00
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	00	40
	1463	0	19	00
	1464	0	02	00
	35	0	02	60
	87	0	06	70
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	00	60
	86/2	0	00	40

1	2	3	4	5
	85	0	06	80
	82	0	07	30
	80	0	00	40
	76	0	12	50
	75	0	03	50
	66	0	05	00
	65	0	03	10
	67	0	11	00
	62	0	12	30
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	00	50
	116	0	10	60
	117	0	04	90
	118	0	03	70
	120	0	09	50
	121	0	09	20
	119	0	00	50
	194	0	09	00
	197	0	03	80
	219	0	02	00
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	01	20

[सं. ओ. 11027/46/88/ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 137.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 694 dated 5-2-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

##### Pipeline for KNK Phase II.

State :Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Nadiad

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
VASO	1398		12	00
	1399	0	03	40

1	3	4	5
1401	0	06	50
1402	0	04	20
1413/1	0	03	75
Car track	0	01	20
1413/2	0	00	50
1412	0	00	40
1421	0	09	00
1423	0	19	00
Cart track	0	00	40
1463	0	19	00
1464	0	02	00
35	0	07	60
87	0	06	70
Car track	00	00	60
86/2	0	00	40
85	0	06	80
82	0	07	30
80	0	00	40
76	0	12	50
75	0	03	50
66	0	05	00
65	0	03	10
67	0	11	00
62	0	12	30
Cart track	0	00	50
116	0	10	60
117	0	04	90
118	0	03	50
120	0	09	50
121	0	09	20
119	0	00	50
194	0	09	00
197	0	03	80
219	0	07	00
Cart track	0	01	20

[No. O-11027/45/88-ONGD,III]

का. आ. 138.—यतः, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 703 तारीख 5-2-88, द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और, यतः, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, आगे, यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, आगे, उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

के. एन. के. फेस II की पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : अहमदाबाद तालुका : सहर

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेंटीयर
ओकफ	320	0	06	15
	315	0	11	30
	304	0	11	90
	156	0	07	95
	214	0	01	30
	205	0	07	50
	203	0	02	25

[सं. ओ. 11027/54/88/ओ. एन. जी. डी. III]

S.O. 138.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 703 dated 5-2-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from KNK popoline Phase II.

State : Gujarat District : Ahmedabad Taluka : City

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Okaf	320	0	06	15
	315	0	11	30

1	2	3	4	5
ORAF—Contd.	304	0	11	90
	156	0	07	95
	214	0	01	30
	205	0	07	50
	203	0	02	25

[No. O-11027/54/88-ONGD. III]

का. आ. 139.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 1565 तारीख 3-5-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजह से तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप से घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

बी. एल. आई. वी. से बी. एल. एच. आई. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : व तालुका : मेहसाना

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आरे.	सेंटीयर
बलोल	1200	0	10	92
	1201	0	08	38

[सं. ओ. 11027/82/88-ओएनजीडी-III]

S.O. 139.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1565 dated 3-5-1988 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Gov-

ernment declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And, further, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline Blib to Blhy.

State : Gujarat District : & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Balol	1200	0	10	92
	1201	0	08	38

[No. O-11027/82/88-ONGD.III]

का. आ. 140.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 1634 तारीख 20-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार का पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप-लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्द्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में

निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

नांधार से धुवारा तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए  
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भवत तालुका : जंबुसर

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीयर
मगनाद	396	0	39	15
	949	0	14	96

[सं. ओ. 11027/101/88-ओ. एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 140.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1634 dated 20-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran  
State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Jambusar

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Magnad	396	0	39	15
	949	0	14	96

No. O-11027/101/88-ONGD. III]

का. आ. 141.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 2955 तारीख 1-9-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है :

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

चांदखेडा से रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज तक पाइप लाइन  
बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला व तालुका : गांधीनगर

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर	सेंटीयर
शंकापुर	415	0	00	63
	416	0	36	80
	418	0	02	10
	413	0	12	00
	419	0	19	10
	412	0	02	50
	410	0	12	06
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	00	24
	354	0	52	00
	352	0	22	08
	353	0	11	60
	350	0	01	80
	347	0	20	20
	348	0	08	60
	338	0	03	14
	337	0	13	86
	340	0	08	40
	335	0	01	10
	334	0	05	00
	333	0	17	00

[सं. ओ-11027/151/88/ओ. एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 141.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 2955 dated 1-9-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user



in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Chandkheda to Reliance Ind.  
State : Gujarat - District & Taluka : Gandhinagar

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Ambapur	415	0	00	63
	416	0	36	80
	418	0	02	10
	413	0	12	00
	419	0	19	10
	412	0	02	50
	410	0	12	06
Cart track	0	00	24	
	354	0	52	00
	352	0	22	08
	353	0	11	60
	350	0	01	80
	347	0	20	20
	348	0	08	60
	338	0	03	14
	337	0	13	86
	340	0	08	40
	335	0	01	10
	334	0	05	00
	333	0	17	00

[No. O-11027/151/88-ONGD-III]

का.भा. 142.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.भा.सं. 2835 तारीख 6-9-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

42 GI/89—5.

और यतः सज्जम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, यतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

जांवखेड़ा से रिलायन्स इन्डस्ट्रीज तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात		जिला व तालुका : गांधीनगर		
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेंटीयर
शुभल	118/5	0	01	87
	119/1	0	06	00
	119/2	0	07	00
	119/3	0	08	00
	119/4	0	01	10
	120/1	0	00	20
	120/2	0	20	40
	122	0	24	00
	125	0	04	60
	131	0	04	20
	130/1	0	25	00
	138	0	04	20
	139	0	35	60

[सं. ओ.-11027/157/88/ओ एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 142.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 2835 dated 6-9-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Chandkheda to Reliance Ind.

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Gandhinagar

Village	Village No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Zundal	118/5	0	01	87
	119/1	0	06	00
	119/2	0	07	00
	119/3	0	08	00
	119/4	0	01	10
	120/1	0	00	20
	120/2	0	20	40
	122	0	24	00
	125	0	04	60
	131	0	04	20
	130/1	0	25	00
	138	0	04	20
	139	0	35	60

[No. O-11027/157/88-ONGD-III]

का.आ. 143.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 418 तारीख 7-1-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः मलम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार

पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तब और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

गजेरा-1 में डबका जी.सी.एस. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : बड़ोदा	तालुका	पादरा	
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेंटोयर
गवासद	86	0	10	50
	88	0	13	95
	92	0	10	65
	89/1	0	00	75

[सं. ओ-11027/49/87-ओ एन जी-डी-III]

S.O. 143.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 418 dated 7-1-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gajera-1 to Dabka GCS.

State : Gujarat District : Baroda Taluka : Padara

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Gavasad	86	0	10	50
	88	0	13	95
	92	0	10	65
	89/1	0	00	75

[No. O-11027/49/87/ONGD-III]

का. प्रा. 144-यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. प्रा. सं. 1556 तारीख 3-5-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

गांधार से धुवारण तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए				
राज्य: गुजरात		जिला: खेड़ा तालुका: बोरसद		
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर	सेटीयर
1	2	3	4	5
देवाण	1046	0	13	92
	1045	0	12	30
	1047/1	0	07	28
	1050/1	0	22	00
	1050/2	0	10	50
	1051	0	21	00
	1053/1/2	0	26	70
	1054	0	11	35
	1055/3	0	18	00
	1059	0	33	75
	1079	0	00	06
	1078	0	02	80

1	2	3	4	5
	1075	0	65	88
	1066	0	01	30
	1072/1/पी	0	19	95
	1072/1/पी	0	11	25
	1072/2	0	10	80
	1071/1	0	15	84
	1071/2	0	00	70
	1069	0	01	32
	1070	0	08	68
	1112/1	0	12	25
	1112/2/पी	0	00	26
	1113	0	27	90
	1114	0	15	00
	1115/1	0	18	90
	1115/2/पी	0	02	90
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	04	80
	983/1	0	14	40
	983/2	0	27	30
	982	0	13	13
	981	0	00	42
	978	0	35	40
	977	0	10	20
	976	0	00	87
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	36	90
	838	0	72	85
	839/1	0	00	55
	840/1/पी	0	25	55
	839/2	0	01	40
	840/1/पी	0	25	55
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	05	40
	757/1/2	0	17	40
	756	0	06	75
	743	0	05	13
	754/1	0	09	00
	754/2/पी	0	00	12
	744	0	12	68
	746/1	0	10	68
	746/2	0	07	04
	746/3	0	01	76
	745	0	05	52
	747/1	0	10	80
	747/2	0	11	70
	738/1ए	0	00	14
	748/2	0	01	15
	737	0	27	05
	736	0	15	60
	735	0	12	00
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	10	50

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
देवाण	613	0	03	51	Devan	1047/1	0	07	28
	614	0	33	09		1050/1	0	22	00
	615	0	05	20		1050/2	0	10	50
काटे ट्रैक		0	03	74		1051	0	21	00
527/पी		0	02	97		1053/1/2	0	26	70
527/पी		0	28	42		1054	0	11	35
526		0	34	50		1055/3	0	18	00
512/1/2		0	02	32		1059	0	33	75
524		0	05	00		1079	0	00	06
517/5		0	04	84		1078	0	02	80
517/4		0	06	10		1075	0	65	88
517/3		0	07	20		1066	0	01	30
517/2		0	09	30		1072/1/P	0	19	95
517/1		0	16	30		1072/1/P	0	11	25
516/1		0	00	05		1072/2	0	10	80
काटे ट्रैक		0	04	57		1071/1	0	15	84
443/2		0	21	23		1071/2	0	08	70
443/1		0	07	50		1069	0	01	32
410/2		0	02	50		1070	0	08	68
191/3		0	11	75		1112/1	0	12	25
191/2		0	27	88		1112/2/P	0	00	26
191/1		0	10	35		1113	0	27	90
						1114	0	15	00
						1115/1	0	18	90
						1115/2/P	0	02	90
						Cart track	0	04	80
						983/1	0	14	40
						983/2	0	27	30
						982	0	13	13
						981	0	00	42
						978	0	35	40
						977	0	10	20
						976	0	00	87
						Cart track	0	36	90
						838	0	72	85
						839/1	0	00	55
						840/1/P	0	25	55
						839/2	0	01	40
						840/1/P	0	25	55
						Cart track	0	05	40
						757/1/2	0	17	40
						756	0	06	75
						743	0	05	13
						754/1	0	09	00
						754/2/P	0	00	12
						744	0	12	68
						746/1	0	10	66
						746/2	0	07	04
						746/3	0	01	76
						745	0	05	52
						747/1	0	10	80
						747/2	0	11	70
						738/1A	0	00	14

[सं. ओ-11027/82/88 ओ एन जी डी III]

S.O. 144.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1556 dated 3-5-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Gandhar to Dhuvaran

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Borsad

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Acre	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Devan	1046	0	13	92
	1045	0	12	30

1	2	3	4	5
	748/2	0	01	15
	737	0	27	05
	736	0	15	60
	735	0	12	00
	Can	0	10	50
	track			
	613	0	03	51
	614	0	33	09
	615	0	05	20
	Cart	0	03	74
	track			
	527P	0	02	97
	527/P	0	28	42
	526	0	34	50
	517/1/2	0	02	32
	524	0	05	00
	517/5	0	04	84
	517/4	0	06	10
	517/3	0	07	20
	517/2	0	09	30
	517/1	0	18	30
	516/1	0	00	05
	Cart	0	04	57
	track			
	443/2	0	21	23
	443/1	0	07	50
	410/3	0	07	50
	191/3	0	11	75
	191/2	0	27	88
	191/1	0	10	35

[No. O-11027/82/88-ONGD.III]

का.आ. 145.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 526 तारीख 29-1-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार

पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश करती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में; सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

के.एन.के. फेज-II की पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए

राज्य : गुजरात		जिला : खेड़ा		तालुका : अनंद
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीयर
वडोद	84	0	13	60
	69	0	02	00
	66	0	11	60
	67	0	13	40
	64	0	09	00
	63	0	08	70

[सं. ओ-11027/20/88 ओ-एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 145.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 526 dated 29-1-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE -

Pipeline from KNK Phase-II				
State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Anand				
Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Vadod	84	0	13	60
	69	0	02	00
	66	0	11	60
	67	0	13	40
	64	0	09	00
	63	0	08	70

[No. O-11027/20/88-ONGD.III]

का.आ. 146.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 408 तारीख 7-1-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी थी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उम धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

के.एन.के फेज-II की पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए  
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : खेड़ा तालुका : नदीपाद

1	2	3	4	5
वावताल	77	0	10	80
	78	0	19	80
	75/10	0	05	85
	75/14	0	05	95
	73/5/ए	0	10	40
	74	0	11	56
	81	0	01	41
	33/3	0	08	20
	33/2/2	0	13	80
	33/2/1			
	34/3	0	18	80
	34/2	0	13	40

1	2	3	4	5
	34/1	0	16	80
	38/2	0	16	00
	38/1	0	20	20
	43/3	0	13	80
	43/1	9	06	60
	56	0	48	60
	57/2	0	04	70
	410/3	0	10	50
	410/1	0	10	50
	409	0	11	20
	408/2	0	05	20

[सं. ओ-11027/39/87 ओ एन जी ई-III]

S.O. 146.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 408 dated 7-1-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

##### Pipeline for KNK Phase-II

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Nadiad

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Vadtal	77	0	10	80
	78	0	19	80
	75/10	0	05	85
	75/14	0	05	95
	75/5/A	0	10	40
	74	0	11	56
	81	0	01	41
	33/3	0	08	20
	33/2/2	0	13	80
	33/2/1			

34/2	0	18	80
34/2	0	13	40
34/1	0	16	80
38/2	0	16	00
38/1	0	20	20
43/3	0	13	80
43/1	0	06	60
56	0	48	60
57/2	0	04	70
410/3	0	10	50
410/1	0	10	50
409	0	11	20
408/2	0	05	20

[No. O-11027/39/87-ONG-D.III]

का.आ.सं. 147—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 410 तारीख 7-1-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सशम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निवेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की दृष्टि से तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगी।

## अनुसूची

के.एस.के. फस II की पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए  
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेडा तालुका : मातर

गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
हरीयाला	174	0	03	50
	175	0	05	70
	176	0	14	80
	177	0	06	40
	178	0	08	36
	184	0	13	19
	179	0	04	05
	182	0	16	00
	181	0	12	20
	196	0	11	40
	197	0	12	60
	200	0	30	60
	202	0	13	50
	355	0	16	20
	356	0	05	95
	419	0	10	90
	420	0	05	20
	421	0	20	10
	423	0	18	60
	433	0	14	19
	434	0	01	55
	435	0	06	96
	436	0	10	00
	437	0	03	21
	409	0	32	50
	490/1	0	34	40

[सं. ओ. 11027/41/88-ओ एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 147.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 410 dated 7-1-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the

said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

#### Pipeline for KNK Phase-II

State : Gujarat District : Kheda Taluka : Matar

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Hariyala	174	0	03	50
	175	0	05	70
	176	0	14	80
	177	0	06	40
	178	0	08	36
	184	0	13	19
	179	0	04	05
	182	0	16	00
	181	0	12	20
	196	0	11	40
	197	0	12	60
	200	0	30	60
	202	0	13	50
	355	0	16	20
	356	0	05	95
	419	0	10	90
	420	0	05	20
	421	0	20	10
	423	0	18	60
	433	0	14	19
	434	0	01	55
	435	0	06	96
	436	0	10	00
	437	0	03	21
	409	0	32	50
	490/1	0	34	40

[No. O-11027/41/88-ONG-D.-III]

का.आ.सं. 148—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 1386 तारीख 21-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सशम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनियमन किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

नोट: कड़ी सी.टी.एफ. से सत्रेज तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : अहमदाबाद तालुका : सारजंद

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीयर
गोधावी		1	17	40
	270/1	0	12	40
	270/1	0	20	80
	269/1/2	0	00	75
	268/1	0	19	60
	268/2	0	09	40
	294/1	0	22	00
	265	0	00	10
	294	0	08	40
	296	0	10	66
	297	0	09	00
	298/1	0	32	40
	299/1	0	00	10
	301/3	0	22	60
	302	0	17	60
	304	0	21	80
	305/2	0	05	00
	305/1	0	14	71
	309/1	0	10	00
	309/2	0	15	80
	312/1	0	04	40
	314	0	16	80
	315	0	09	85



1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	317	0	03	75		778	0	00	80
	318	0	22	60		777	0	24	40
	381	0	15	60		813/1/1	0	09	60
	382	0	04	00		813/2/1	0	07	60
	396	0	22	60		813/2/2	0	00	25
	417	0	04	60		813/3	0	14	00
	416	0	26	40		814	0	11	00
	400	0	14	60		812	0	03	90
	415	0	01	50		809/2	0	00	18
	401	0	00	67		810	0	14	40
	414	0	07	60		805	0	21	40
	413	0	09	80		839	0	14	60
	411	0	16	00		850	0	27	64
	409	0	18	80		848	0	00	76
	408/3	0	06	40		849	0	08	40
	462	0	23	20		847	0	23	00
	463	0	10	00		858/1	0	00	40
	535	0	04	40		858/2	0	15	20
	534	0	08	00		863	0	00	85
	533	0	17	00		काटं ट्रैक	0	03	20
	532	0	15	80		859	0	12	00
	526	0	18	12		862	0	22	20
	527	0	05	68		1000	0	13	50
	522	0	00	42		861	0	02	55
	521	0	29	40		1020/4	0	03	00
	696	0	07	00		1025/5	0	11	60
	697	0	08	40		1021	0	23	00
	698	0	09	20		1019/1	0	20	60
	694/1	0	15	00		1018	0	32	00
	694/2	0	02	60		815	0	01	05
	699	0	01	75	[सं. ओ-11027/76/88-ओ एन जी डी-III]				
	705/2	0	04	20	S.O. 148.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1386 dated 21-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.				
	701	0	11	20	And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;				
	काटं ट्रैक	0	02	20	And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;				
	731	0	16	46	Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;				
	732	0	07	14	And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in				
	741/1	0	08	41					
	744/1	0	10	39					
	745/1 + 2	0	04	20					
	746/2 + 3	0	12	20					
	774	0	08	48					
	काटं ट्रैक	0	04	00					
	773	0	24	00					
	771/2	0	00	56					
	775	0	22	00					

Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from North Kadi CTF to Sarkhoj

State : Gujarat District : Ahmedabad

Taluka : Sanad

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Godhavi	—	1	17	40
	270/1	0	12	40
	270/2	0	20	80
	269/1/2	0	00	75
	268/1	0	19	60
	268/2	0	09	40
	293/1	0	22	00
	265	0	00	10
	294	0	08	40
	296	0	10	66
	297	0	09	00
	298/1	0	32	40
	299/1	0	00	10
	301/3	0	22	60
	302	0	17	60
	304	0	21	80
	305/2	0	05	00
	205/1	0	14	71
	309/1	0	10	00
	309/2	0	15	80
	312/1	0	04	40
	314	0	16	80
	315	0	09	85
	317	0	03	75
	318	0	22	60
	381	0	15	60
	382	0	04	00
	396	0	22	60
	417	0	04	60
	416	0	26	40
	400	0	14	60
	415	0	01	50
	401	0	00	67
	414	0	07	60
	413	0	09	80
	411	0	16	00
	409	0	18	80
	408/3	0	06	40
	462	0	23	20
	463	0	10	00
	535	0	04	40
	534	0	08	00
	533	0	17	00
	532	0	15	80
	526	0	18	12
	527	0	05	68

1	2	3	4	5
	522	0	00	42
	521	0	29	40
	696	0	07	00
	697	0	08	40
	698	0	09	20
	694/1	0	15	00
	694/2	0	02	60
	699	0	01	75
	705/2	0	04	20
	701	0	11	20
	Cart track	0	02	20
	731	0	16	46
	732	0	07	14
	741/1	0	08	41
	744/1	0	10	39
	745/1+2	0	04	20
	746/2+3	0	12	20
	774	0	08	48
	Cart track	0	04	00
	773	0	24	00
	771/2	0	00	56
	775	0	22	00
	778	0	00	80
	777	0	24	40
	813/1/1	0	09	60
	813/2/1	0	07	60
	813/2/2	0	00	25
	813/3	0	14	00
	814	0	11	00
	812	0	03	90
	809/2	0	00	18
	810	0	14	40
	805	0	21	40
	839	0	14	60
	850	0	27	64
	848	0	00	76
	849	0	08	40
	847	0	23	00
	858/1	0	00	40
	858/2	0	15	20
	863	0	00	85
	Cart track	0	03	20
	859	0	12	00
	862	0	22	20
	1000	0	13	50
	861	0	02	55
	1020/4	0	03	00
	1020/5	0	11	60
	1021	0	23	00
	1019/1	0	20	60
	1018	0	32	00
	815	0	01	05

का. आ. 149.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 1382 तारीख 21-4-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइन को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिर्णय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

नॉर्थकडी सो.टी.एफ. से सरखेत तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : महेसाणा तालुका : कडी

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्টার	आर	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
थोल	500	0	23	15
	504	0	07	00
	525/1	0	32	30
	506	0	04	05
	508	0	00	63
	525/2	0	17	00
	528/1	0	17	20
	528/2	0	04	50
	477	0	24	60

1	2	3	4	5
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	60
	476	0	08	80
	473	0	07	00
	474	0	17	60
	475/1	0	06	40
	361	0	06	80
	362	0	04	84
	363	0	05	10
	364	0	11	60
	350	0	31	60
	349	0	23	00
	339	0	03	96
	348/2	0	07	04
	340	0	27	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	60
	333	0	20	60
	332	0	05	80
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	00
	266	0	04	68
	267	0	14	52
	266	0	14	20
	265/2	0	00	25
	271	0	06	00
	272/1	0	06	80
	274	0	13	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	20
	273	0	07	60
	45	0	24	00
	42/3	0	09	29
	42/5	0	04	00
	42/2	0	01	50
	42/1	0	02	60
	41/2	0	05	00
	251/ए	0	15	70
	25/2	0	03	08
	38/1/बी	0	06	89
	38/2/ए	0	06	00
	36/1	0	11	13
	29/2	0	02	10
	30/1/पी	0	07	60
	30/3	0	12	94
	कार्ट ट्रैक	9	01	40
	2379	0	24	38
	2349/1	0	21	34
	2349/2	0	01	52
	2350	0	04	48
	2351/1	0	08	00
	2352/1	0	04	00

1	2	3	4	5
	2352/2	0	12	20
	2353	0	11	20
	2354	0	10	00
	2341/2	0	05	20
	2341/1	0	11	80
	2329/1	0	10	40
	2329/2	0	01	30
	2330	0	05	65
	2226/1	0	06	45
	2327	0	03	25
	2226/1	0	00	95
	2227	0	19	00
	2228/1	0	15	60
	2228/3	0	03	00
	2229	0	10	65
	2217/1	0	02	07
	2214	0	14	05
	2210/2	0	08	00
	2208/2	0	32	98
	2186	0	03	52
	2187	0	16	80
	2180	0	20	20
	2179	0	14	20
	2176	0	09	00
	2175	0	10	60
	2174	0	03	74
	2146	0	26	60
	2145	0	40	20
	272/1/ए	0	10	20
	272/1/सी	0	09	00

[सं.ओ. 11027/124/88-ओ.एन.जी.डी.-III]

S.O. 149.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1382 dated 21-4-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the

right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from North Kadi CTF to Sarkhej

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are	Cent- tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Thol	505	0	23	15
	504	0	07	00
	525/1	0	32	30
	506	0	04	05
	508	0	00	63
	525/2	0	17	00
	528/1	0	17	20
	528/2	0	04	50
	477	0	24	60
	Cart track	0	01	60
	476	0	08	80
	473	0	07	00
	474	0	17	60
	475/1	0	06	40
	361	0	06	80
	362	0	04	84
	363	0	05	10
	364	0	11	60
	350	0	31	60
	349	0	23	00
	339	0	03	96
	348/2	0	07	04
	340	0	27	50
	Cart track	0	01	60
	333	0	20	60
	332	0	05	80
	Cart track	0	03	00
	266	0	04	68
	267	0	14	52
	266	0	14	20
	265/2	0	00	25
	271	0	06	00
	272/1	0	06	80
	274	0	13	20
	Cart track	0	01	00
	273	0	07	60
	45	0	24	00
	42/3	0	09	29
	42/5	0	04	00
	42/2	0	01	50
	42/1	0	02	60
	41/2	0	05	00
	251/A	0	15	70

1	2	3	4	5
	25/2	0	03	08
	38/1/B	0	06	89
	38/2/A	0	06	00
	36/1	0	11	13
	39/2	0	02	10
	30/1/P	0	07	60
	30/3	0	12	94
	Cart track	0	01	40
	2379	0	24	83
	2349/1	0	21	34
	2349/2	0	01	52
	2350	0	04	48
	2351/1	0	08	00
	2352/1	0	04	00
	2352/2	0	12	20
	2353	0	11	20
	2354	0	10	00
	2341/2	0	05	20
	2341/1	0	11	80
	2329/1	0	10	40
	2329/2	0	01	30
	2330	0	05	65
	2226/1	0	06	45
	2327	0	03	25
	2226/1	0	00	95
	2227	0	19	00
	2228/1	0	15	60
	2228/3	0	03	00
	2229	0	10	65
	2217/1	0	02	07
	2214	0	14	05
	2210/2	0	08	00
	2208/2	0	32	98
	2186	0	03	52
	2187	0	16	80
	2180	0	20	20
	2179	0	14	20
	2176	0	09	00
	2175	0	10	60
	2174	0	03	74
	2146	0	26	60
	2145	0	40	20
	272/1/A	0	10	20
	272/1/C	0	09	00

[No. O-11027/124/88-ONGD III]

का.आ. 150—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 2832 तारीख 5-9-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का प्रस्ताव घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः मन्त्र प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अतः उक्त अधिनियम को धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उप धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

पञ्चाजन - 1 से दहेज डब्ल्यू. एच. आई. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य - गुजरात जिला - भरुच तालुका - वागरा

गांव	ब्लाक नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
कोलीयाद	161	0	16	90
	163	0	32	50
	156	0	08	45

[स. ओ. 11027/67/88 - ओ. एन. जी. डी. III]

S.O. 150.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 2932 dated 5-9-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Pakhajan-I to Dahej Whi.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Wagra

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Are	Cent- tare
Koliyad	161	0	16	90
	163	0	32	50
	156	0	08	45

[No. O-11027/67/68 -ONGD. III]

का.आ. 151—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में ई. पी. एस. नंदामन से एन. के. सी. टी. एफ. तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एन.पी.ए. अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्णित कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, बडीवा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी के मार्फत।

### अनुसूची

ई. पी. एस. - नंदामन से एन. के. सी. टी. एफ. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य - गुजरात जिला - मेहसाना तालुका - कडी

गांव	मर्गे नंबर	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
धनोली	11	0	21	00
	15	0	17	80

1	2	3	4	5
	16	0	13	20
	18	0	28	00
	17	0	00	23
	7	0	08	80
	12	0	10	60
	9	0	24	50
	11	0	00	33
	10	0	17	50
	कार्टे ट्रेक	0	02	00
	256	0	00	45
	257/3	0	08	00
	257/2	0	08	00
	257/1	0	07	00
	260/पी	0	12	20
	260/पी	0	02	16
	262/3	0	12	20
	262/2	0	01	20
	262/1	0	14	40
	261/2	0	01	00
	264/पी	0	08	60
	264/पी	0	18	80
	263	0	00	50
	कार्टे ट्रेक	0	13	20
	268	0	15	60
	245	0	08	75
	194	0	02	97
	195	0	02	43
	196	0	01	56
	197/2	0	00	40
	244	0	05	12
	243	0	20	20
	242	0	25	20
	239	0	26	05
	कार्टे ट्रेक	0	01	40
	238/पी	0	27	40
	238/पी	0	09	00
	कार्टे ट्रेक	0	02	40

[सं. ओ. 11027/1/89/ओ. एन. जी. डी.-III]

S.O. 151.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from EPS-Nandasan to N.K. CIF in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein:

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by legal Practitioner.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from EPS Nandasan to NK CTF

State : Gujarat District : Mohsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Dhanali	14	0	21	00
	15	0	17	80
	16	0	13	20
	18	0	28	00
	17	0	00	23
	7	0	08	80
	12	0	10	60
	9	0	24	50
	11	0	00	33
	10	0	17	50
	Cart track	0	02	00
	256	0	00	45
	257/3	0	08	00
	257/2	0	08	00
	257/1	0	07	00
	260/P	0	12	20
	260/P	0	02	16
	262/3	0	12	20
	262/2	0	01	20
	262/1	0	14	40
	261/2	0	01	00
	264/P	0	08	60
	264/P	0	18	80
	263	0	00	50
	Cart track	0	13	20
	268	0	15	60
	245	0	08	75
	194	0	02	97
	195	0	02	43
	196	0	01	56
	197/2	0	00	40
	244	0	05	12
	243	0	20	20
	242	0	25	20
	239	0	26	05
	Cart track	0	01	40
	238/P	0	27	40
	238/P	0	09	00
	Cart track	0	02	40

[No. O-11027/1/89-ONGD-III]

का. प्रा. 152-यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. प्रा. सं. 2838 तारीख 7-9-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

लतवा जी. जी. एस. III में ब्लोल जी. जी. एस. एवं सी. टी. एफ. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात; जिला व तालुका : मेहसाना

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
देवीनापुरा	443	0	16	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	05	00
	444/पी	0	08	00
	445/पी	0	00	05
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	50
	391	0	00	20
	390	0	14	70
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	02	40
	447	0	06	40
	449/पी	0	02	49
	450	0	08	00

1 2 3 4 5

451/पी	0	16	00
453/पी	0	11	50
363/1	0	11	30
363/2	0	02	00
363/3	0	09	00
361/1	0	13	00
358	0	27	20
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	40
357	0	08	30
336/पी	0	08	00
337	0	10	00
338	0	08	00
335	0	08	40
325/पी	0	12	80
325/पी	0	09	50
324	0	10	00
323	0	12	00
318	0	11	30
319	0	20	00
313	0	16	80
कार्ट ट्रैक	0	03	00
312	0	05	40
311/1	0	02	65
311/2	0	04	90
310	0	10	40
308/पी	0	12	00
308/पी	0	12	55
307/1	0	01	50

[सं. ओ. - 11027/166/88 - ओ. एन. जी. डी. - III]

S.O. 152.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 2838 dated 7-9-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Lanva GGS III to Balol GGS/CTF  
State : Gujarat & District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Devinapura	443	0	16	30
	Cart track	0	05	00
	444/P	0	08	00
	445/P	0	00	05
	Cart track	0	03	50
	391	0	00	20
	390	0	14	70
	Cart track	0	02	40
	447	0	06	40
	449/P	0	02	49
	450	0	08	00
	451/P	0	16	00
	453/P	0	11	50
	363/1	0	11	30
	363/2	0	02	00
	363/3	0	09	00
	361/1	0	13	00
	358	0	27	20
	Cart track	0	01	40
	357	0	08	30
	336/P	0	08	00
	337	0	10	00
	338	0	08	00
	335	0	08	40
	325/P	0	12	80
	325/P	0	09	50
	324	0	10	00
	323	0	12	00
	218	0	11	30
	319	0	20	00
	313	0	16	80
	Cart track	0	03	00
	312	0	05	40
	311/1	0	02	65
	311/2	0	04	90
	310	0	10	40
	308/P	0	12	00
	308/P	0	12	55
	307/1	0	01	50

[No. 11027/166/88-ONGD-III]

का.आ. 153—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 2836 तारीख 6-9-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय



सरकार ने उन अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करना अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की वजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

चांदबेड़ा से रियायत इंडस्ट्रीज तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात; जिला व तालुका : गांधीनगर

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
नभोई	23	0	44	00
	21	0	01	08
	24	0	25	50
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	01	20
	25	0	20	70
	17	0	28	00
	16	0	13	00
	15	0	47	20
	9	0	12	00

[सं. ओ: 11027/159/88—ओ. एन. जो. डी. - III]

S.O. 153.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 2836 dated 6-9-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

#### PIPELINE FROM CHANDKHEDA TO RELIANCE IND.

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Gandhinagar

Village	Survey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centi-tiare
NABHOI	23	0	44	00
	21	0	01	08
	24	0	25	50
	Cart track	0	01	20
	25	0	20	70
	17	0	28	00
	16	0	13	00
	15	0	47	20
	9	0	12	00

[No. O. 11027/159/88—ONGD.III]

का. आ. 154—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 3016 तारीख 22-9-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा

द्वारा घोषित करनी है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

लनवा जी. जी. एस. III से बलोल जी. जी. एस. कम सी. टी. एफ. तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य - गुजरात जिला व तालुका - मेहसाना

गांव	सर्वे नं	हेक्टेयर	आर.	सेन्टीयर
1	2	3	4	5
हिंगलजपुर	150	0	10	80
	149/1	0	17	00
	139	0	18	40
	140/1	0	01	60
	82/1	0	01	00
	81	0	10	00
	79	0	16	40
	83	0	18	60
	78/1	0	11	10
	77	0	05	50
	75	0	08	00
	76/1	0	00	80

[सं. ओ - 11027/169/88 - ओ. एन. जी. डी. - III]

S.O. 154.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 3016 dated 22-9-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the

right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

#### PIPELINE FROM LANVA GGS III TO BALOL GGS-CUM-CTF:

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Suvey No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Hingalajpura	150	0	10	80
	149/1	0	17	00
	139	0	18	40
	140/1	0	01	60
	82/1	0	01	00
	81	0	10	00
	79	0	16	40
	83	0	18	60
	78/1	0	11	10
	77	0	05	50
	75	0	08	00
	76/1	0	00	80

[No. O-11027/169/88—ONGD.III]

का.आ. 155:—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि और उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 1564 तारीख 3-5-88 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती

है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

नार्थकडी सी.टी.एफ. से सरखेजे तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाणा तालुका : कडी

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	अर	सेंटीयर
1	2	3	4	5
लोहार	57/1	0	07	20
	59	0	14	60
	58	0	07	00
	61	0	06	20
	62	0	36	80
	42	0	28	30
	43	0	10	42
	42/9/ए	0	17	88
	42/1	0	01	95
	42/2	0	26	65
	91/1	0	13	60
	90	0	07	60
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	04	00
	139/1	0	16	60
	138	0	00	26
	136	0	20	10
	135	0	05	10
	223	0	00	60
	134/1	0	12	20
	134/2	0	00	80
	133/पी	0	28	00
	126	0	03	15
	233	0	18	80
	123/1	0	05	60
	121/2	0	07	40
	122	0	06	80
	120	0	03	00
	114/पी	0	14	80
	115/1	0	06	20
	115/2	0	10	20
	कार्ट ट्रैक	0	06	00
	116/1	0	00	10
	319	0	09	00
	317/2	0	00	41

1	2	3	4	5
	317/1	0	26	60
	318	0	15	60
	316	0	29	20
	306/1	0	24	90
	307	0	12	18
	308	0	04	05
	312	0	05	78
	309	0	04	80
	310/2	0	04	80
	310/1	0	09	20
	282/	0	12	80
	313	0	03	30
	314	0	03	70
	287	0	00	75

[सं. ओ.-11027/124/88/आ एन जो डी-III]

S.O. 155.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1564 dated 3-5-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

#### PIPELINE FROM NORTH KADI CTF TO SARKHEJ.

State : Gujarat District : : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hec- tare	Are	Cent- tiare
1	2	3	4	5
Lohar	57/1	0	07	20
	59	0	14	60
	58	0	07	00

1	2	3	4	5
61		0	06	20
62		0	36	80
42		0	28	30
43		0	10	42
42/9/A		0	17	88
42/1		0	01	95
42/2		0	26	65
91/1		0	13	60
90		0	07	60
Cart track		0	04	00
139/1		0	16	60
138		0	00	26
136		0	20	10
135		0	05	10
223		0	00	60
134/1		0	12	20
134/2		0	00	80
133/P		0	28	00
126		0	03	15
233		0	18	80
123/1		0	05	60
121/2		0	07	40
122		0	06	80
120		0	03	00
114/P		0	14	90
115/1		0	06	20
115/2		0	10	20
Cart track		0	06	00
116/1		0	00	10
319		0	09	00
317/2		0	00	41
317/1		0	26	60
318		0	15	60
316		0	29	20
306/1		0	24	90
307		0	12	18
308		0	04	05
312		0	05	78
309		0	04	80
310/2		0	04	80
310/1		0	09	20
282		0	12	80
313		0	03	30
314		0	03	70
287		0	00	75

[No. O.11027/124/88—ONGD.III]

का.आ.156:—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ.सं. 1566 तारीख 3-5-88

द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सक्षम अधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

नॉर्थकडी सी.टी.एफ. से रखेज तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए।  
राज्य : —गुजरात जिला : अहमदाबाद तालुका : साणंद

गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	घार	सेटीयर
1	2	3	4	5
सनाथल	99	0	00	90
	97	0	28	70
	94	4	22	60
	92	0	81	90
	93	0	02	90
	91	0	00	50
	999	0	11	80
	1002	0	14	00
	1003	0	49	20
	84	0	06	75
	83	0	27	60
	75/बो	0	31	20
	56	0	25	00
	57	0	14	20

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	58	0	13	00		93	0	02	90
	59	0	14	60		91	0	00	50
	60	0	24	80		999	0	11	80
	156	0	06	00		1002	0	14	00
	157	0	14	00		1003	0	49	20
	159	0	35	20		84	0	06	75
	154	0	19	20		83	0	27	60

[सं.ओ.-11027/115/88-ओ एन जी डी-III]

S.O. 156.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 1566 dated 3-5-88 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

#### PIPELINE FROM NORTH KADI CTF TO SARKHEJ.

State: Gujarat District: Ahmedabad Taluka: Sanand

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5
Sanathal	99	0	00	90
	97	0	28	70
	94	0	22	60
	92	0	81	90

	75/B	0	31	20
	56	0	25	00
	57	0	14	20
	58	0	13	00
	59	0	14	60
	60	0	24	80
	156	0	06	00
	157	0	14	00
	159	0	35	20
	154	0	19	20

[No. O-11027/115/88—ONGD.III]

का.आ. 157. :—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में हजीरा से भीमपोर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतदुपायक अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (II) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, हजीरा प्रोजेक्ट “ग्रह” सुभाष नगर सोसाइटी, धोडडोड रोड, सूरत को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिश्चितः यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या यह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

## अनुसूची

हजीरा से भीमपूर तक पाईपलाइन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : सुरत तालुका : चोर्यासी

गांव	सर्वे नं	हेक्टर	आर	सेंटीटर
वांटा	84/1	0	24	28
	82	0	78	04
	83/2	0	41	69
	83/1	0	12	96
	84/2	0	09	92
	81	0	13	12

[सं.भो.-11027/6/89-ओ एन जी डी-II]

S.O. 157.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from Hazira-Bhimpor in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Hazira Project, "Prahari", 60, Subhashnagar Society, Ghod-Dod Road, Surat.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

## SCHEDULE

## PIPELINE FROM HAZIRA TO BHIMPOR

State : Gujarat District : Surat Taluka : Chorasi

Village	Survey No	Hec-tare	Are	Centiare
Vanta	84/1	0	24	28
	82	0	78	04
	83/2	0	41	69
	83/1	0	12	96
	84/2	0	09	92
	81	0	13	12

[No. O-11027/6/89-ONGD I II]

का. आ. 158—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईप-लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 3531 तारीख 28-9-86 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाईपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अर्जित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः सत्तम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए एतद्वारा अर्जित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

गंधार से परवाजन तक पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए  
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : भाखण तालुका : वागरा

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हे.	आर	सें.
पिपलीया	196	0	05	60
	195	0	16	00
	194	0	78	60
	193	0	18	40
	192/बी	0	02	00
	191	0	18	80
	190	0	16	00
	189	0	05	00

1	2	3	4	5
188/बी		0	03	20
188/ए		0	15	20
187		0	10	00
186/बी		0	16	00
186/ए		0	16	00
185		0	05	00
184		0	37	60
170		0	07	00
169		0	04	60
167		0	04	20

[सं.ओ. 11027/159/88-ओ. एन. जी. डी -II]

S.O. 158.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. No. 3531 dt. 26-9-86 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the lands in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of the section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of publication of this declaration in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

#### PIPELINE FROM GANDHAR TO PAKHAJAN GAS LINE

State: Gujarat District: Bharuch Taluka : Wagra

Village	Block No.	Hec- tare	Acre	Centi- tiare
PIPALJA	196	0	05	60
	195	0	16	00
	194	0	78	60
	193	0	16	40

1	2	3	4	5
192/B		0	02	00
191		0	16	60
190		0	16	00
189		0	05	00
189/B		0	03	20
188/A		0	15	20
187		0	10	00
186/B		0	16	00
186/A		0	16	00
185		0	05	00
184		0	37	60
170		0	07	00
169		0	04	60
167		0	47	20

[N.S. O. 11027/159/88-ONGD.III]

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी 1989

का. आ. 159.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में हजोरा से भीमनोर तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए पाईपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आग्रह एतद्वारा घोषित किया है

अर्थात् कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद् कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाईप लाइन बिछाने के लिए आग्रह सक्षम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, हजोरा प्रोजेक्ट प्रहर सुभाष नगर सोतायदी घोटहड रोड, सूरत।

को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा ।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्टता यह भी कथन करेगा कि गंगा वह यह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवहायी की मार्फत

अनुसूची

हजिरा से भीमपारे तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने के लिए  
राज्य : गुजरात जिला : सुरत तालुका : पोयोईल

गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टर	आर.	सें.
भाटपारे	333	1	87	50

[सं. ओ. 11027/5/89 ओ. एन. जी. डी-III]

के. विवेकानन्द, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1989

S.O. 159.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum from Hazira to Bhimpore in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

And whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Hazira Project, "Prahar", 60, Subhashnagar Society, Ghod-Dod Road, Surat.

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

## SCHEDULE

### PIPELINE FROM HAZIRA TO BHIMPORE

State : Gujarat District : Surat Tahuka : Chorasi

Village	Block No	Hec- tare	Ac- re	Centi- are
Bhatporeff	333	1	87	50

[No. O-11027/5/89—ONGD.III]

K. VIVEKANAND, Desk Officer

### स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1988

का.प्र. 160.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करके हुए, भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 का विमल्लिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची के भाग-1 में बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय संबंधित क्रम संख्या 17 के सामने सब (ii) के सामने, स्तम्भ 2 और 3 के नीचे की विद्यमान प्रविष्टियाँ अन्तःस्थापित की जायेंगी, अर्थात् :—

2	3
दन्त शल्य विज्ञान (क्रियात्मक दन्त चिकित्सा) में मास्टर।	एम.डी.एस. (क्रियात्मक) बंगलौर

[संख्या पी० 12018/1/77-पी०एम०एस०]

जी.जी.के. नायर, प्रवर सचिव

### MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Deptt. of Health)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1988

S. O. 160:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 10 of the Dentists



Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consulting the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendment in the Schedule of the said Act, namely :—

In Part 1 of the said Schedule, against serial number 17 relating to the Bangalore University, against item (ii), after the existing entries under columns 2 and 3, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

2	3
"Master of Dental Surgery (Operative Dentistry).	M.D.S. (Operative), Bangalore.

[No. V, 12018/1/87-PMS]

G.G.K. NAIR, Under Secy.

1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its following five Institutes the Staff where of have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi:—

1. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
2. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.
3. The Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avk-nagar (Rajasthan).
4. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izat Nagar.
5. The Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal.

[No. 13-37/88-Hindi]

M. G. MENON, Under Secy.

### (कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 1988

### कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1988

1. प्रा. 161.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीयों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) द्वारा में द्वारा कृषि मंत्रालय (क.प्र.शि.वि.) भारतीय अनुसंधान परिषद के मुख्यालय और इसके निम्नलिखित संस्थानों के, 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्यवाहियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान कर लिया है। अधिपुष्टि करती है :—

य कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

1. केन्द्रीय रक्ष अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर
2. भारतीय जरागाह एवं पारा अनुसंधान संस्थान, भोपाल
3. केन्द्रीय शेड व ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान, अजमेर (राज.)
4. भारतीय पशु अनुसंधान संस्थान, इण्डौर
5. केन्द्रीय कृषि इंजिनियरी संस्थान, भोपाल।

[फा.सं. 13-37/88-हिन्दी]

एम. जी. मेनन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Deptt. of Agril. Res. & Education)

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1988

S.O. 161.—In pursuance of Sub-rule 4 of rule 10 of the Official Language (Use of Official purpose of the Union) Rule, 12 GI/89—8

का. प्रा. 162.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, बहु-राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियम 1984 (1984 का 51), की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एल. 11012/1/85-एल. एंड एम. दिनांक 10 अगस्त, 1988 का अधि-क्रमण करते हुए कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग) में संयुक्त सचिव श्री जे. एन. एल. श्रीवास्तव को आगामी आदेशों तक सहकारी समितियों के केन्द्रीय रजिस्ट्रार के पद पर नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एल.— 11012/1/85 एल. एंड एम.]

ए. आर. सुब्बिया, अवर सचिव

(Department of Agriculture & Cooperation)

New Delhi, the 28th December, 1988

S.O. 162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984 (51 of 1984) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India No. L-11012/1/85-L&M dated the 10th August, 1988, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J. N. L. Srivastava, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation) as the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, until further orders.

[No. L-11012/1/85-L&M]

A. R. SUBBIAH, Under Secy.

## मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 दिसम्बर, 1988

का. प्रा. 163.—इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1985 (1985 का 50) की धारा 32 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1925 (1925 का 19) के प्रावधान, इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम, 1985 की संविधि 23 के अन्तर्गत इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिए गठित सामान्य भविष्य निधि एवं पेंशन एवं उपदान योजना और अंशदायी भविष्य निधि एवं उपदान योजना पर लागू होंगे।

[नं. एक० 5-65/88-यू. I(देस्क)]

अभिमन्यु सिंह, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Deptt. of Education)

New Delhi, the 7th December, 1988

S.O. 163.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985 (50 of 1985), the Central Government hereby declares that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), shall apply to the General Provident Fund-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity Schemes and the Contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity Scheme constituted by the Indira Gandhi National Open University for the benefit of its employees under Statute 23 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

[No. F. 5-65/88-U.I(DESK)]

ABHIMANYU SINGH, Director

## राष्ट्रीय विकास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 1988

आदेश

का. प्रा. 164.—इस समय प्रबंधक, भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय (फोटोलिथो यूनिट और अक्षर मुद्रण यूनिट), मिण्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली उस मुद्रणालय के उक्त यूनिटों में कतिपय समूह "ग" पदों और सभी समूह "घ" पद को बाबत नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी है ;

और उस मुद्रणालय के उक्त यूनिटों में समूह "ग" और समूह "घ" पदों पर कुछ कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति उक्त मुद्रणालय के उस भूतपूर्व महाप्रबंधक द्वारा की गई थी, जो ऊपर पैरा 1 में निर्दिष्ट वर्तमान नियुक्ति प्राधिकारियों से उच्चतर रैंक का था।

और पूर्वोक्त मुद्रणालय में महाप्रबंधक के पद को उत्साहित कर दिया गया है ;

उतः अत्र, राष्ट्रपित केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 के नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मुद्रण निदेशालय में संयुक्त निदेशक (तकनीकी) को ऐसे अनुशासनिक प्राधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करते हैं, जो पूर्वोक्त मुद्रणालय में भूतपूर्व महाप्रबंधक द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों पर उक्त नियमों के नियम 11 में विनिर्दिष्ट शक्तियों में से कोई शक्ति अधिरोपित करने के लिए सक्षम होगा।

[सं. सी-11012/1/88-एवी II/मुद्रण]

एस. ए. रसल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, the 19th, December, 1988

## ORDER

S.O. 164.—Whereas the Managers, Government of India Press (Photolitho Unit and Letter Press Unit), Minto Road, New Delhi, are at present the appointing authorities in respect of certain Group 'C' and all Group 'D' posts in the said Units of that Press;

And whereas some employees were appointed to Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in the said Units of that Press by the erstwhile General Manager of the said Press who was higher in rank than the present appointing authorities referred to in para 1 above;

And whereas, the post of General Manager in the aforesaid Press has been abolished;

Now, therefore, the President, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, hereby appoints, the Joint Director (Technical) in the Directorate of Printing, as the disciplinary authority competent to impose any of the penalties specified in rule 11 of the said rules on the persons appointed by the erstwhile General Manager in the aforesaid Press.

[No. C-11012/1/88-AV.II/Ptg.]

S. A. RUSSELL, Under Secy.

## श्रम संचालन

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1989

का.प्र. 165.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) का धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स आल इंडिया स्टोन कंपनी के प्रधान से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्म-कारों के बीच, अनुबंध में विद्विष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 1 धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 29-12-88 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1988

S.O. 165.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 1 Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. All India Stone Company and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23-12-88.

## ANNEXURE

## BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 29 of 1988

## PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. All India Stone Co.

## AND

Their Workmen

## PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra, Presiding Officer.

## APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri J. P. Singh, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar. (S.P.)

INDUSTRY : Stone.

Dated, the 29th November, 1988

## AWARD

By Order No. L-29011/12/83-D.III.B, dated the 28th December, 1983, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour had in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the dispute for adjudication to the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad. Subsequently the dispute has been transferred to this Tribunal vide Ministry of Labour's Order No. S-11025(7)/87-D.IV(B) dated 31st December, 1987/12th January, 1988. The schedule of the dispute runs as follows :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. All India Stone Co. Pakur in stoppage of work and/or retrenchment of the following workers, employed in their stone quarry, from services w.e.f. 5-2-1988 was justified ? If not to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled ?"

## ANNEXURE

- |                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1. Jamshed Sheikh | —Minor |
| 2. Halal Sheikh   | —Minor |
| 3. Herei Sheikh   | —Minor |

- |                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| 4. Rakid Sheikh     | —Minor |
| 5. Farman Sheikh    | —Minor |
| 6. Sahebjan Sheikh  | —Minor |
| 7. Madeshwar Sheikh | —Minor |
| 8. S. Rajbanshi     | —Minor |
| 9. Lakfur Sheikh    | —Minor |
| 10. Adol Kohai      | —Minor |
| 11. Chedu Sheikh    | —Minor |
| 12. Harmuj Sheikh   | —Minor |

2. The case of the management of M/s. All India Stone Company, Pakur, as appearing from the written statement, details apart, is as follows :—

The present reference is not maintainable inasmuch as the sponsoring union, namely, Santhal Jangnas Zila Mines and Quarry workers Union, does not function in the mine of the management nor has the union been recognised by the management. The present reference is not maintainable also by the fact consequent upon the conciliation proceeding the concerned workmen have repudiated the representative capacity of the union which raised this dispute and authorised Md. Amin, General Secretary of Pakur Quarry Mazdoor Union to represent their case before the management. The substantive case of the management is that a valid agreement was signed between Md. Amin and Sri Sushil Banerjee, Manager and representative of the management which ended all disputes between the management and the workmen. The concerned workmen never attained permanent status as n.i.e.s. As a matter of fact the workmen of the quarry work on precarious basis and come to work at their convenience. Thus, the concerned workmen never completed 190/240 days of service in any calendar year; they worked on temporary basis at their sweet will. The contention of the concerned workmen that they have been retrenched without notice and payment of compensation under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is without foundation. The case of the management is that these workmen led by unauthorised union went on illegal strike from 14-1-1982 and the said strike was declared illegal by the R.L.C. (C) by his letter dated 18-1-1982. There was, however, a conciliation proceeding which ended in failure and a failure report was submitted by the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Patna on 27-1-83 as a result of which the present reference has been made by the Government of India. Even so, their strike was declared illegal and the attitude of these workmen remained hostile, the management thought it fit to discontinue them from working by serving them due notice. They have never represented to the management about payment of retrenchment compensation and in fact as a result of agreement between the recognised union and the management they have been paid all dues, thus ending all pending claims and disputes. Hence, there is no justification of application of Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In the circumstances, the management has asserted that its action is justified.

3. The case of the concerned workmen, as appearing from the written statement submitted by the sponsoring union, namely, Santhal Jangnas Zila Mines and Quarry Workers' briefly stated, is as follows :

The concerned workmen had been working as permanent workmen in permanent nature of job since long continuously and had put in more than 190/240 days attendance in each calendar year. They along with others went on strike on 14-1-82 against the naked exploitation of the employers. The strike was, however, called off with effect from 5-2-82 at the intervention of the S.D.O., Pakur. The concerned workmen along with others reported their duties. They and their union represented before the management several times for allowing them to resume their duties, but without any effect. The management was/is very much biased and prejudiced against the members of the sponsoring union. They have recruited many new hands after stopping the concerned workmen from work. The action of the management in stopping them from service and/or retrenchment, without complying

with the mandatory provision of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act is illegal and void abinitio. Since the management turned a deaf ear to the representation of the concerned workmen for allowing them to resume work, the sponsoring union, seeing no other alternative has to raise this industrial dispute. In the context of facts and circumstances of the case the union has prayed that the concerned workmen be reinstated in service with full back wages.

4. In its rejoinder to the written statement of the management the sponsoring union has asserted that it is the representative union and functions in the mine of the management. The union has denied that the concerned workmen repudiated the representative capacity of the sponsoring union by authorising Md. Amin to effect any settlement with regard to the dispute. The union has asserted that the termination of the services of the concerned workmen was void abinitio for non-payment of retrenchment compensation and for not following the mandatory provision of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act.

5. The management has examined Md. Amin, General Secretary, Pakur Quarries Mazdoor Union as its sole witness as MW-1 and laid in evidence some documents which have been marked Exts. M-1 to M-4. On the other hand, the sponsoring union has examined Jamshed Sheikh as W.W-1, one of the concerned workmen but has not laid any documentary evidence.

6. It is an undeniable fact that the concerned workmen were employees of M/s. All India Stone Co., Pakur. It is their case that they had been working as permanent workmen of the company since long continuously and had put in more than 190/240 days of attendance in each calendar year. The management has disputed their status as permanent workmen having completed more than 190/240 days of continuous attendance and contended that they had worked as temporary workmen as miners in the stone quarry of the company. In the rejoinder to the written statement of the management the sponsoring union has reiterated that the concerned workmen had put in 190/240 days continuous attendance prior to their termination of services. The management has not submitted any rejoinder to the written statement filed by the sponsoring union. MW-1 Md. Amin, General Secretary, Pakur Quarries Mazdoor Union, is the sole witness for the management. He has not stated anything in support of the fact that the concerned workmen did not work for more than 190/240 days continuously in a calendar year. On the other hand, WW-1 Jamshed Sheikh, one of the concerned workmen, has stated that before they were retrenched all of them had worked regularly for the company and in every calendar year they had put in attendance for 240 days. Nothing has been elicited from him in cross-examination in disproving this statement of his MW-1 Md. Amin has admitted in cross-examination that the company used to maintain Form B Register in respect of workmen working in the quarry of the company. The management has not produced these Form B Registers and Attendance Registers. In the circumstances it is very difficult to believe, as the management would have me to, that the concerned workmen did not work for 240 days continuously in any calendar year prior to their termination of service.

7. Anyway, the case, as it appears, is highlighted on other facts which I will consider presently after disposing of a liminary point raised by the management at the time of hearing.

8. Sri J. P. Singh, Advocate, for the management has contended that the sponsoring union has no following workmen in the company nor is it a union recognised by the management. He has contended that in such circumstances the sponsoring union has no authority to raise the present industrial dispute.

It appears from the evidence of MW-1 Md. Amin that the quarry in question had on its roll more or less sixty workers including earth cutters. Amin has further stated that on 14-1-82 the concerned workmen and others went on a strike under the leadership of Santhal Parganas Zila Mine and Quarry Workers' Union and that the quarry remained closed from 14-1-82 to 5-2-82 and that the strike was total. As many as 12 workmen are involved in the present dispute. That being so, upon consideration of evidence I have no hesitation to

come to the conclusion that Santhal Parganas Zila Mines and Quarry Workers' Union had had a suzerainty following in M/s. All India Stone Company, Pakur. In this view of the matter the sponsoring union has got every authority to raise the present industrial dispute.

9. Sri J. P. Singh has contended further that the concerned workmen had repudiated the authority of the union by giving authority to Md. Amin, General Secretary of Pakur Quarries Mazdoor Union to arrive at amicable settlement with the management over the dispute. Md. Amin has proved the letters of authority (Ext. and M-1/1). These letters of authority allegedly purported to have been given by the concerned workmen by putting their I.T.I. thereof. But WW-1 Jamshed Sheikh has denied that they had given authority to Md. Amin to effect any settlement on their behalf with the management or to negotiate with the management on their behalf to settle the dispute. He has also stated, when confronted with the letters of authority with L.T.I. thereof, that they did not put their thumb impressions on any paper. Thus, it is seen these letters of authority are being challenged or disputed by the concerned workmen and in these circumstances, the onus is on the party who relies on them, i.e. the management to prove that these letters of authority bear the thumb impressions of the concerned workmen. But the management has done nothing in that direction either by examining the thumb impressions by expert or otherwise. This being so, the contentions of Sri Singh that by letters of authority the concerned workmen had repudiated the authority for being represented by the sponsoring union has no merit at all.

10. The crux of the whole dispute is legality or otherwise of the purported amicable settlement arrived at between the management and the concerned union. Admittedly, the workmen of the company went on strike, presumably wild-cast strike on 14th January, 1982 and that this strike continued till 5th February, 1982 when it was called off. It appears that the strike was declared, prima facie, illegal by the R.L.C.(C). The management discharged 24 workmen including the concerned workmen by notice dated 21st January, 1982 (Ext. M-3). It does not, however, appear whether this notice was served on each of the concerned workman. However, as an aftermath a dispute was raised before the A.L.C.(C), Patna. The conciliation proceeding ended in failure and the A.L.C.(C) was pleased to submit his failure report on 27th January, 1983. Thereafter the present reference for adjudication was made by the appropriate Government.

11. It transpires from the evidence on record as well as from the pleadings of the management that after the conciliation proceeding ended in a failure the concerned workmen gave letters of authority to negotiate on their behalf and settle the dispute to Md. Amin. I have already stated that these letters of authority are not worthy of credence since the management could not prove that the same bear the signatures of the concerned workmen. However, Md. Amin, as claimed by him, could strike a settlement with the management on behalf of all but one concerned workman. This settlement is dated 17th July, 1983; it does not bear the thumb impression of Adol Kohai (Sl. No. 10 in the annexure to the schedule to the reference). However, a letter of authority dated 6th August, 1983 allegedly given by Adol Kohai has been produced by the management. I have already stated that the settlement dated 17th July, 1983 does not bear the thumb impression of Adol Kohai. Adol Kohai allegedly gave his thumb impression on the letter of authority (Ext. M-1) on 6th August, 1983. It is obvious, therefore, that he was not a party to the alleged settlement. WW-1 has denied that they had given any thumb impression on the memorandum of settlement (Ext. M-2).

12. Section 18 of the Industrial Disputes Act read with Rule 58 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 provides that a settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding or otherwise shall be in Form 'H', and prescribes the persons by whom the memorandum of settlement can be signed in cases of employer and workmen respectively. The settlement becomes binding at once as soon as the memorandum of settlement has been signed by the parties in the prescribed manner and a copy of it is sent to the Government and the Conciliation Officer and it comes into operation on the date it is signed or on the date which might be mentioned in it for its coming into operation.

But a settlement will not be effective unless the requirement of the Section and Rule as aforesaid are complied with. Admittedly, in the present case, a copy of the memorandum of the settlement was not sent either to the Government or to the Conciliation Officer. That being so, the settlement will remain non-effective.

13. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held in the case of Workmen of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. Vs. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. reported in 1972(1) I.L.J. 99 (SC) that when a dispute is referred to the Conciliation Officer the management and the union cannot claim absolute freedom of contract to arrive at a settlement in all respect binding on all workmen. This decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court appears to be a departure from its earlier decision reported in 1963(11) I.L.J. 647 (Sisal Ltd. Vs. Government of Andhra Pradesh) and 1965 (II) L.J. 110 (Amalgamated Coffee Estate Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen). However, the fact is that the settlement which the concerned workman has denied to have been reached and which has not been done according to law can have no binding effect upon the concerned workmen.

14. The management has submitted that in terms of settlement the concerned workman have no occasion to raise this industrial dispute. But that settlement itself having remained non-effective because of the reason as stated above, the management cannot avail of to itself the umbrella of protection of settlement.

15. The management has discharged or terminated the services of the concerned workman. This termination of services cannot be held to be justified in view of the fact that the settlement with the concerned workmen has remained non-effective. Accordingly the action of the management must be held to be unjustified in the facts and circumstances of the case.

16. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the action of the management of M/s. All India Stone Co., Pakur in stopping of work and/or retrenchment of the concerned workers, employed in their stone quarry, from services with effect from 5th February, 1982 is held to be unjustified. The management is directed to reinstate the concerned workmen in service within two months from the date of publication of this award. Having regard to the financial constraint, the management is not directed to pay them back wages but in the circumstances is directed to give them continuity of service treating their period of absence from duty as leave without pay.

In the circumstances of the case I award no cost.

[No. L-29011/12/83-D. III(B)]

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer

का.या. 166.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार (विशाखापत्तनम पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, विशाखापत्तनम के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, विशाखापत्तनम के विवाद को राजस्थान करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 23-12-88 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 166.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-1988.

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT HYDERABAD

dated, 1st December, 1988

Industrial Dispute No. 8 of 1987

### BETWEEN

Workmen of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam.

### AND

The Management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam.

### APPEARANCES :

Sarvasri G. Bikshapathy, G. Vidyasagar, V. Vishwanatham and N. V. Vinesh Raj, Advocates—for the General Secretary, Port and Dock Employees Association, Visakhapatnam.

None for the General Secretary, Visakhapatnam.

Harbour and Port Workers Union, Visakhapatnam.

Sarvasri K. Srinivasa Murthy, P. Dhananjaya and G. Sudha, Advocates—for the Management.

### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-34011/2/86-D.IV (A) dated 10th February, 1987 referred the dispute under Sections 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the Management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the Management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust in denying stagnation promotion to 26 workmen as shown in the Annexure who were originally recruited in the Outer-Harbour Project and were later on brought on to the Chief Engineer's Department of Inner Harbour Project w.e.f. 1-11-1983 is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled?"

### ANNEXURE

Name of the Workmen :

Sl. No.	S/Shri	
1	B. Veeraju	Khalasi
2	K. Satyaro	"
3	B. Suri	"
4	R. V. Ramana	"
5	Ch. Sanyasi	"
6	D. Somulu	"
7	Ch. Pydithalli	"
8	V. Nookaraju	"
9	D. Appalaswamy	"
10	D. Adinarayana	"
11	S. Appa Rao	"
12	B. Paparao	"
13	M. Ramarao	"
14	Ch. Muthyalu	"
15	P. Polayya	"
16	A. Nagaraju	"
17	Ch. Ramachandra Reddy	"
18	G. Ramirao	"
19	G. Sanyasi Rao	"
20	Kovvuru Apparao	"
21	Y. Suryanarayana	"
22	M. L. N. Achari	Bill Clerk
23	S. Nookaraju	Clerk
24	S. Babu Rao	Carpenter
25	S. Simhachalam	Gardner

(Now Khalasi)

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 8 of 1987 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. In this industrial dispute the Visakhapatnam Harbour and Port Workers' Union (AIFUC) has been made a party to the original reference by virtue of the Order No. L-34011/2/86-D.I.V (A), dated 12-8-1987. By order dated 29-8-1987 the Visakhapatnam Harbour and Port Workers' Union was impleaded as Petitioner No. 2 that party was served with notices for hearing dated 8-9-1987. But on 8-9-1987 Petitioner No. 2 was absent and hence it was set ex parte. But the record reveals that long after Petitioner No. 2 was not ex parte. Petitioner No. 2 sent a claim statement by post without filing any petition to set aside the ex parte order. The Tribunal simply ignored that claim statement though it is available on record. It may be mentioned in this context that claim statement is in no way contradictory or conflicting with the claim statement filed by the Port and Dock Employees Association-Petitioner No. 1.

3. The claim statement filed by the Port and Dock Employees Association, Visakhapatnam briefly runs thus.—The 26 workmen concerned in this dispute are members of the Petitioner-Union. The dispute has been espoused by the Union on their behalf. The Petitioner-Union is a registered Trade Union operating with 30 percent employees of the Management. The workmen concerned were appointed as Khalasis in Civil Engineering Department. They were posted to work at Outer Harbour from 1969 onwards. The workmen at S. No. 1 to 13 and 22 to 24 were appointed w.e.f. 1-8-1969. The workmen at S. Nos. 14 and 15 were appointed w.e.f. 1-5-1971. The workmen at S. No. 16 was appointed w.e.f. 1-11-1971. The workmen at S. Nos. 17 to 21 have been working w.e.f. 1-2-1971. M. L. N. Achari, S. No. 23 and S. Nookaraju S. No. 25 and S. Simbachallam S. No. 26 are working as Bill Clerk, Carpenter and Gardner respectively. All of them have been working continuously without any break in service. All of them have been made permanent in their respective posts. The Management entered into an agreement with the Unions on 21-11-1983. Under that agreement it was agreed that all employees who were appointed in the initial categories on or before 1-11-1973 would be considered for promotion to the next higher category, in accordance with the existing rules subject to their passing trade test wherever they are prescribed. This agreement was implemented w.e.f. 1-11-1983. It also contemplated that the employees have to give a written undertaking that they would continue to perform the duties of a lower post even after promotion. As per that agreement, all employees who completed 10 years or more service were promoted to the next higher post. For certain categories of posts though the employees became eligible for promotion, they were not considered for promotion by the Management.

3. The promotion from the post of Khalasi is to the post of survey khalasi. Clerks and Bill Clerks are to be promoted as Junior Assistants. Carpenter Grade III is to be promoted as Carpenter Grade II. The Management failed to promote the workmen involved in this dispute and hence the Union raised dispute and ultimately the matter has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. The agreement dated 21-11-1983 has been entered into with a view to ensure promotional avenues to the employees who were stagnated in their respective posts for 10 years or more. The promotion or upgradation for these people is not depending upon availability of vacancies. Specific undertakings are being obtained from the employees to the effect that they would work in the lower posts even after promotion. This is a clear indication that there need not be vacancies in the higher category. It is more a case of upgradation of post rather than promotion. When the matter was discussed in the conciliation meeting, the Management expressed their inability to promote them due to ban on creation of posts. The question of creation of posts does not arise as the employees continue to discharge duties of a lower category. If this argument of the Management is correct, the very purpose and spirit of the agreement is defeated and eligible employees are not promoted as per the agreement. On 17-4-1986 the Association Labour Commissioner sent the failure report. The Management at its Board meeting dated 28-5-1986 considered the matter as Item 13 in the Agenda and they indicated in this minutes that the Outer Harbour Khalasis and other workmen concerned in the dispute were merged in the Inner Harbour in the Chief Engineers Department and their seniority would count only from the date of merging them in Inner Harbour. This is deliberately done to defeat the claims of the present workmen. The Union have no power to enter into agree-

ments denying the seniority of these workmen. The affected workmen are not parties to the agreement. The merger of their services should ensure their seniority in their respective places based upon the original date of appointment. The alleged or so-called merger of services would not come in the way of their being promoted as per the agreement. If they are not promoted it would be a clear case of discrimination. If they are treated as juniors and if their seniority is reckoned from the date of merger, irreparable harm is caused to these employees who have been in continuous service from 1969 and 1971.

4. In Visakhapatnam Port Trust there are about 54 categories of employees who are denied promotion on the ground that there is no channel of promotion. The action of the Management in denying stagnation promotion to these workmen is wholly arbitrary and unjustified. The Tribunal may be pleased to pass an Award directing the Management to promote the workmen at S. No. 1 to 22, as Survey Khalasis and workmen at S. No. 23 and 24 as Junior Assistants, workmen at S. No. 25 as Carpenter as Grade II and S. No. 26 as Skilled Grade III, w.e.f. 1-11-1983. They should also be granted all consequential benefits inclusive of arrears of wages.

5. It is respectfully submitted that the Union is compelled to raise the dispute in respect of all categories who are denied stagnation promotion. Hence a general direction may be granted to extend similar benefits of all other categories in the Port Trust Administration.

6. The counter filed on behalf of the Respondent Management runs as follows.—The petition allegations are denied and petitioner Union is put to strict proof of the same. The Port and Dock Employees Association was formed in the year 1970 and its membership is negligible. It is not a recognised union and it is only a sectional union. The Petitioner is put to strict proof that as it has 30 percent of the total strength of the employees as members of the Union. It is also put to strict proof of the facts that the 26 workmen referred in the claim statement are its members. During November, 1983 promotion opportunities to all employees in the Port were reviewed. Employees stagnating in the initial categories as well as promotional posts were sought to be given avenues of promotion. Then the agreement was entered into. In that process of review stagnation of the employees in Outer Harbour was also considered and two posts of Junior Assistants were created for promoting M. L. N. Achari and S. Nookaraju S. No. 23 and 24. But as the recruitment rules for Junior Assistant did not provide for promotion from Clerk in the Outer Harbour their cases could not be considered immediately. Subsequently they were given promotion with retrospective effect from 13-1-1984.

7. The Petitioner Union has read the agreement in the wrong perspective and it is misinterpreting the agreement. The workmen involved in this dispute are not entitled to promotions as per that agreement. The allegation that they have completed 10 years or more of service is not correct. Their seniority counts only from the date of merger. The promotion of an employee from a lower post to a higher post is not automatic. The existing vacancies and candidates should be eligible and only then he can be promoted seniority-cum-merit basis subject to the Trade test and in accordance with promotional rules. No employee can claim promotion as a matter of right. All promotions are given according to the rules and the law in force. In the agreement it is nowhere mentioned that the employees should be promoted automatically. In the Outer Harbour no higher cadre posts were in existence, hence these workmen could not be considered for promotion w.e.f. 1-11-1983. In consultation with the recognised Unions the exercise was made to open avenues of promotion to these categories of Outer Harbour and the Union suggested that they may be merged and given bottom seniority from the date of merger in the Inner Harbour. This was done to protect the existing employees of the Inner Harbour. By merger the interests of the existing employees of the Inner Harbour cannot be adversely affected. This suggestion of the Union was accepted and proposals were put up for amending the recruitment rules. By merging the categories of the Outer Harbour with the categories of Inner Harbour, the Board approved the proposals.

8. With reference to paragraphs 7 to 9 of the claim statement, it is submitted that on the completion of the Outer Harbour project, the employees of the Outer Harbour should have been retrenched but the Management took a lenient view and continued them in other works and made them permanent. There was no possibility of creating higher posts in the Outer Harbour for these workmen. Hence they could not be promoted on the basis of stagnation. Even in the Inner Harbour there are several employees who could not be promoted to a higher post as there were no avenues of promotion. It is not correct to say that the agreement dated 21-11-1983 provides for automatic promotion to the employees who have stagnated in the initial categories for more than 10 years. Where no vacancies are existing in the higher category or cadre question of creating vacancies in the higher cadre for promoting people does not arise. Though there is no dispute as such the Petitioner Union coloured it as a dispute and managed to obtain an order referring the so-called dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal. Promotion and upgradation are not one and the same. The claim that promotion or upgradation depends upon availability of vacancies is totally incorrect. During the conciliation proceedings the Management clearly pointed out that the Government of India ban on creation of new posts and it also ban recruitments. The claim of the Petitioner Union is that employees will be working in the same cadre discharging the same duties but they should be given wages and designation of higher cadre. Such a claim cannot be accepted. The employees involved in this dispute who are originally employees of the Outer Harbour cannot raise any dispute as long as the agreement is binding on them. The Petitioner which is not a registered union has no right to raise the dispute. The reference itself is bad in law. The interpretation given by the Petitioner Union with regard to stagnation and merging of their services with employees of the Inner Harbour is totally wrong and it is given in a wrong perspective. The Management instead of retrenching the employees of the Outer Harbour has provided them employment. By merging them with Inner Harbour employees. The allegation of discrimination is wholly unjustified.

9. The allegation in paragraph 10 is outside the scope of the reference. The reference is confined to 26 workmen and it has nothing to do with the 34 other categories of employees in the V.P.T. The Petitioner-Union cannot traverse beyond the scope of the reference. No general direction can be asked for matters outside the purview of the reference. By misreading the agreement the Petitioner-Union has come to make this claim. The recruitment rules of the Inner Harbour have been amended in May 1986 and the employees involved in this dispute would be eligible for promotion. According to the seniority assigned to them consequent on the merger, the claims made in paragraphs 10 and 12 are outside the scope of reference. The Tribunal may be pleased to dismiss this claim petition and reject the reference.

10. The point for consideration in this dispute is whether the 26 workmen involved in this dispute are entitled to be promoted in accordance with Ex. W-1 agreement dated 21-11-1983.

11. In this dispute the Management took the stand that as the first Petitioner-Union is not a recognised Union and as it is only a sectional Union it has no right to espouse the dispute. This objection is not tenable. Section 2(k) of the I. D. Act does not contemplate that only a recognised Union should espouse the dispute. This is now well established by the Division Bench decision of Karnataka High Court in 1987(II) LLN, page 167 (Vanivilasa Cooperative Sugar Factory Ltd. v. Second Additional Labour Court). The Division Bench held as follows: "The dispute was espoused by a registered Trade Union exclusively of the workmen of the concerned industry. The dispute also concerns a substantial number of workmen. It is, therefore, proper espousal of the dispute. The fact that the Management has not recognised the said Union has no effect on the validity of espousal." It should also be remembered that when the management entered into an agreement with the recognised union even the members of the unrecognised unions are bound by the agreement. It should also be remembered that in the present case though some of the recognised unions strength is reduced to a very low proportion the Management continues to recognise them and it is deliberately refusing to recognise

the first Petitioner Union in spite of the fact that it has about three thousand workers, among its members. As can be seen from the evidence of MW-1 the Visakhapatnam Port Trust management has no fixed criteria for recognising the Unions and Unions which were originally recognised continue to be recognised ignoring all changes that took place subsequently. I hold that the objection of the Management regarding espousal of the dispute is not tenable.

12. Point—The tenor of the counter is that these 26 workmen who are originally employed in the Outer Harbour have now been shown sympathy and instead of being retrenched, they were continued in employment by merging them in Inner Harbour and hence their seniority should be reckoned only from the date of merger. The oral evidence as well as counter clearly indicate that the Management is anxious to protect the interests of the employees of the Inner Harbour and make the employees of the Outer Harbour who are continuing in service juniors to them. Can it be said that simply because they were not retrenched they should for ever come juniors even to the employees of the Inner Harbour who were appointed a few days prior to the alleged date of merger? Though these employees have been working from 1969 and 1971. I shall now consider the oral and documentary evidence to see whether the contention of the Petitioner-Union is correct or whether the stand taken by the Management is correct.

13. When we see the evidence of MW-1 the Personnel Officer of the Port Trust, he categorically states that there are no avenues for promotion for Outer Harbour staff and as a result of discussions with the Union it was decided to merge those categories with the employees of the Civil Engineering Department and show them at the bottom of seniority list. In the chief examination MW-1 nowhere states when these discussions took place and when the merger took place and whether there were any new service rules framed after merger and if there were any protests from employees of the Inner Harbour after merger; by the time Ex. W-1 came into existence. In the last portion of the chief examination, he states but for this merger these 26 persons would have been retrenched as Outer Harbour work was over. No law prevented the Management from retrenching these workers as and when Outer Harbour Project was closed. If they had been retrenched there have been paid retrenchment compensation and other benefits and perhaps these workers would have sought better avenues of employment on the basis of their experience but they were prevented from doing so. By the so-called merger with the Inner Harbour employees now the effort is to make them permanently juniors to the employees of the Inner Harbour who are in service prior to the date of the alleged merger. In the cross examination of MW-1 stands exposed. He clearly admits that in 1977 when Outer Harbour Project was completed the Management did not terminate the services of these employees. He further admits that these employees have been continuously working without any break from 1969. If this statement is to be taken in to account the so called merger took place in 1977 and not in 1986 as now sought to be made out by the Management.

14. He admits that under Ex. W-1 and Ex. M-1 and M-2 there is a provision for all persons who completed 10 years of continuous service should be promoted to the higher category, and then he states as follows—"We did not implement this cause for Outer Harbour Project Staff as they are purely temporary staff recruited for the project. It is true that we did not produce any documents to show that these people are purely temporary appointees and that they were employed only for the work of the Outer Harbour". This particular admission of MW-1 is very very significant. It is an admitted fact that both the Inner Harbour as well as the Outer Harbour are part and parcel of the establishment of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust. All the employees in both the units are the employees of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust. In such a case how can the employees of the Outer Harbour be discriminated against when compared to the employees who were doing work in the Inner Harbour. This is the crux of the matter in this dispute.

15. MW-1 further admits after reading Ex. M2 that there is no specific mention in Ex. M2 to indicate that this Circular does not apply to Outer Harbour Project employees



or to temporary employees. He also admits that as per Ex. M2 there need be no vacancies in the higher post to promote a person to a higher category. The employees get monetary benefits only by reason of these notional promotions. M.W1 further admits that the staff of the Outer Harbour Project are employed by the Chief Engineer Project while the staff of the regular harbour are employed by the Chief Engineer Inner Harbour except in this aspect there is no other difference between two categories of employees. Having dealt with oral evidence of M.W1 I shall now discuss the documentary evidence to indicate how the Management acted in an illegal manner and in a discriminatory manner against the employees involved in this dispute.

16. Ex. W1 is the minutes of the meeting between the Management and the Unions of the employees held on 21-11-1983 and 23-11-1983. As a result of the discussions certain unanimous decisions were taken. The first decision is employees who were appointed in the initial categories on or before 1-11-1973 would be considered for promotion to the next higher category. In accordance with the existing recruitment rules subject to their passing trade test wherever prescribed. The second decision is for employees who were promoted or appointed to the promotional posts on or before 1-11-1973 would be considered for promotion to the next higher promotional post and this would apply unto a particular level. The third decision is to implement decisions 1 and 2 with effect from 1-11-1983. In the case of selection post where there are no panels promotion would be affected from the date of selection only. Decision No. 4 is to the effect that filling up of upgraded posts would be done after following due procedure laid down in recruitment rules observing the special roster and rule of reservation for S. C. & S. T. candidates. The decision No. 5 is to the effect that in case S.C./S.T. employees have to be promoted as per the rule of reservation equal number of additional posts would be upgraded to take care of the promotional opportunities for the general employees. Decision No. 6 is not of much importance for this dispute. The decision No. 7 stipulated that the employees have to give written undertaking to the effect that they would continue to perform the duties of the lower posts even after promotion and submit themselves to periodical rotation on par with the employees in the lower categories. Decision No. 8 is to the effect that on promotion pay fixation would be made under the normal rules.

17. A careful analysis of this Ex. W1 clearly indicates that there is nothing in this document to exclude the Outer Harbour employees from the purview of Ex. W1. There is also nothing in this to show that this would not be applicable to the temporary employees. All persons who have been appointed on or before 1-11-1973 and who have been promoted on or before 1-11-1973 come within the purview of Ex. W1. It is an admitted fact that all the 26 workmen involved in this dispute have been appointed in the initial categories prior to 1-11-1973. Ex. W2 is the list given by the Union to the Management and Assistant Labour Commissioner indicating the post occupied and the date of initial appointment. Under Ex. W2 a request was made to the Asstt. Labour Commissioner to see that these people get the promotions as per Ex. W1. Ex. W3 is a small correction regarding the actual dates of appointment with regard to eight employees. Even in this correction it is an admitted fact that all the employees involved in this dispute were appointed prior to 1-11-1973 and they have been working continuously from the dates of their initial appointments. Ex. W4 is a very important document as it is minutes of conciliation proceedings that took place on 12-3-1986. While para 2 of Ex. W4 gives the contention of the workmen. Para 3 gives the contentions raised by the Management at the conciliation proceedings. A reading of para 3 clearly indicates that at the time of conciliation proceedings the Management was willing to consider promoting these employees of the Outer Harbour. After having stated that originally that Outer Harbour recruitment rules there were no avenues of promotion, the Management took the stand as follows.—“Several meetings were held with recognised Union to provide promotional opportunities to these 26 employees especially in view of the fact that some employees in the Inner Harbour got promotion in the scheme of stagnation promotions. The management is actively considering the issue providing promotional opportunities to these 26 employees by amending Recruitment Rules.

However, in view of the ban on creation of additional posts, the issue could not be proceeded further. As soon as the ban on creation of posts is lifted by Central Government, the Management will examine the issue afresh and if necessary by creating some additional posts for the purpose.”

18. It is significant to note that at the stage of conciliation proceedings on 12th March, 1986 the Management categorically admitted that the Management is actively considering the issue of providing promotional opportunities to these 26 employees by amending the recruitment rules. They pleaded the ban on creation of additional posts as the obstacle for giving them promotion. It is clearly mentioned that stagnation promotion would be given to these people. The Management also undertook that as soon as ban on creation of posts is lifted by the Central Government the Management will examine the issue afresh if necessary by creating some additional posts for the purpose. From a scrutiny of the documentary evidence it looks as if the attitude of the Management took a different turn after the conciliation proceedings on 12-3-1986. I shall presently demonstrate how this was done. Within 2-1/2 months after Ex. W4 conciliation proceedings when Board meeting was convened for 28-5-1986 the Management sent up its notes for Agenda Item No. 13 as can be seen from Ex. M3. In this for the first time while dealing with Outer Harbour Project (Engineering employees) they introduced the theory of merger with identical categories in Engineering Department of the Inner Harbour and Nota bona is added to the effect the seniority of the incumbents of the post V. O. H. P. will be fixed from the date of the merger of the post. It can safely be said that the mischief or roguery of the Management has come into existence after conciliation proceedings and before this Ex. M3 note was put up for the meeting on 28-5-1986. As the entire document relating to the different items of the Agenda is not produced before the Tribunal and only matters relating to Item 13 are produced before the Tribunal, I am not able to find out on what date this note was put up and who is the man responsible for the mischief. Ex. M-4 clearly indicates that this Agenda Item No. 13 was approved by the Board meeting on 28-5-1986 and as a result of this injustice is sought to be perpetrated on the employees of the Outer Harbour.

19. When the Outer Harbour Project was closed in 1977 and when the employees were continued in service without their being retrenched, I am unable to understand how they can invent the theory of merger of service in 1986 May. The Management took an honest stand in the conciliation proceedings and subsequently it changed its stand to one of an unholty character. Somebody is responsible for this mischief but with the material placed before me I am not in a position to fix the responsibility for this mischief. Whoever is responsible for this must be an evil genius. The Nota Bona added in Ex. M3 for Item 5 passed muster in the Board meeting and injustice is sought to be perpetrated on the former employees of the Outer Harbour who are continuing to work in the V.P.T.

20. In this context, it would be pertinent to remark that if these employees are purely temporary employees recruited for the purpose of the Project nothing prevented the Management from terminating their services or retrenching them paying necessary terminal benefits and retrenchment compensation. Perhaps the retrenched employee who are experienced would sought better avenues of employment in a city like Visakhapatnam which is a fast growing industrial city. Perhaps many of these experienced people who worked in the Outer Harbour might have gained new jobs in the new Ports that they were established in the country subsequent to 1977 and it is quite possible that some of them might have even sought employment in Dredging Corporation, Ship Yard or the huge Steel Plant that was coming up in Visakhapatnam. It is also quite possible that some of them would have gained employment outside the country specially in Gulf countries and earned huge amounts. By continuing them in employment and by making them junior to the employees of the Inner Harbour it looks as if the Management is trying to enslave them for ever.

21. As indicated earlier, there is absolutely nothing in Ex. W1 and Exs. M1 and M2 to indicate that this is not applicable to the Outer Harbour employees. The Outer Harbour employees who are continued in the employment of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust are as much employees of the



Port Trust as the others who were working in the Inner Harbour. There cannot be a step-motherly attitude to the employees of the Outer Harbour. The Inner harbour and the Outer Harbour are nothing but two different sections of the same V.P.T. The demand made in this claims statement and the demand as spoken to by W.W1 the General Secretary are perfectly justified. The admissions made by M.W1 themselves indicate that injustice was perpetrated on these 26 employees. Their seniority should be reckoned with the date of initial appointments and they should be promoted to the higher categories in accordance with Ex. W1. It is now admitted in the counter that S. No. 23 and E. No. 24 Sri M.L. Achari and S. Nookaraju were promoted to the post of Junior Assistant w.e.f. 13-1-1984, they have necessarily to be given benefits of seniority w.e.f. 1-11-1983 the other workmen S. Nos. 1 to 22, 25 and 26 have to be promoted to the next higher category w.e.f. 1-11-1983 in accordance with Ex. W1. I held the point in favour of the workmen.

22. I answer the reference as follows :—The action of the Management of Visakhapatnam Port Trust in denying the stagnation promotions to the 26 workmen in the annexure to the reference w.e.f. 1-11-1983 is unjustified. They have to be given this stagnation promotions w.e.f. 1-11-1983 and they are entitled to the other consequential benefits like seniority and back wages. While giving seniority their original date of appointment will have to be taken into account. The pay fixation should be done in accordance with Ex. W1.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 1st day of December, 1988.

Sd.|-

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

#### Appendix of Evidence.

Witnesses Examined for the Workmen :  
W.W. A. Rahaman  
Witnesses Examined for the Management :

M.W1 P. S. N. Murthy

Documents marked for the Workmen :

Ex. W1 True Copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Dy. Chairman, V. P. T. held with the representatives of V. P. E. Union, V. H. R. P. W. Union and the N. P. I. E. Union on 21-11-83 and 23-11-1983.

Ex. W2 Representation dt. 26-10-84 made by A. Rahaman General Secretary, Port and Dock Employees Association to the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Government of India, Visakhapatnam with regard to Stagnation promotions.

Ex. W3 Representation dt. 7-5-86 made by A. Rahaman, General Secretary Port and Dock Employees Association to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Visakhapatnam with regard to stagnation promotion.

Ex. W-4 Minutes of conciliation proceedings held before A.L.C. (C) Visakhapatnam on 12-3-86 with regard to stagnation promotions.

Ex. W-5 Report on failure of conciliation dated 17-4-86. Documents marked for the Management :

Ex. M1 Copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Dy. Chairman V. P. T. held with representatives of V. P. E. Union, V. H. and P. W. Union and the N. P. I. E. Union on 21-11-1983 and 23-11-1983

Ex. M2 Copy of the promotional opportunities to Class III and Class IV employees dt. 28-11-83.

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Ex. M3 Copy of the meeting No. 2 of 1986-87 of the Board of Trustees to be held on 28-5-86 with regard to promotional opportunities the isolated categories and posts having no further avenues of promotions.

Ex. M4 Copy of the letter dt. 2-6-86 addressed by the Secretary Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam to the General Secretary, Visakhapatnam Harbour and Port Workers Union, the General Secretary, Visakhapatnam Port Employees Union, Visakhapatnam and the General Secretary, National Port Trust Employees Union.

Sd.|-

D. J. JAGANNADHA RAJU, Presiding Officer

[No. 34011/2/86-D IV (A)/II (B)]

का. भा. 167.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत सरकार प्रोडक्शन सेंटरस, ईट्टुमानूर के प्रबन्धन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, क्यूलीन के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-12-88 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 167.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Quilon, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Government of India Production Centres, Ettumanoor and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22-12-1988.

#### ANNEXURE

#### IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, QUILON

(Dated, this the 12th day of December, 1988)

Industrial Dispute No. 5/87

#### BETWEEN

The Director, Government of India Production Centres, Ettumanoor, Kottayam Dist., Kerala.

(By Sri. Santhalingam, Advocate, Ernakulam)

#### AND

The General Secretary, Central Government Small Scale Industries Organisation Employees Union, Ettumanoor, Kottayam Dist., Kerala.

(By Sri R. Rajasekharan Pillai, Advocate, Ernakulam).

#### AWARD

The Government of India by letter No. L-42011/1/81/D. II(B) dated 5-3-1987 has referred the above industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

The issues referred are :

(1) "Whether the Director of the Government of India Production Centres, Ettumanoor was justified in fixing 36 Helper mistries recruited in 1971-72 as mistries at minimum of the scales, 110—155 after one year of their service in the lower scale, or whether they should have been given a higher start in the scale as per their appointment orders? If so, what should be their initial fixation in the scale 110—155 and consequent entitlements?"

(2) "Whether the Mistries under the Director, Government of India Production Centres, Ettumanoor should

be provided with promotional opportunities, and if so, what should be the proportion of higher posts, the scale of pay and the criteria/conditions for promotion to such posts?"

- (3) "Whether the demand of Helpers under the Director Government of India Production Centre, Ettumanoor for quasi-permanency, confirmation, provision, of uniforms, gratuity, pension and other service benefits applicable to regular employees is legal and justified? If so, to what extent and subject to what conditions".
- (4) "Whether the action of the Director, Government of India Production Centres, Ettumanoor in non-regularisation of the suspension period from 15-2-74 to 14-7-1974 in r/o. Sri G. Bhaskaran, Helper, after he was reinstated and further non-payment of wages to him is in order? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"
- (5) "Whether the demand for payment of bonus to the workmen of the Production Centre, Ettumanoor under the payment of Bonus Act, is justified? If yes, to what relief the said workman are entitled to?"

2. The union espousing the cause of the workmen has filed a very elaborate claim statement. The contentions advanced are briefly as under: The management is one of the Production Centres set up by Government of India in the year 1958 for manufacturing industrial products on commercial lines including the one at Ettumanoor. The centre at Ettumanoor has employed a number of skilled and unskilled crafts men with I.T.I. qualification in various trades. The case of the union so far issue No. 1 is that there were 36 posts of Mistries at the Production Centre Ettumanoor in the pay scale of Rs. 110-3-131-4-143-EB-155 (pre-revised) 260-6-326-EB-8-350 (Revised Scale of pay as on 1-1-72). Thirty-six persons were selected as mistries (Gr. III/Group-C posts from the list sponsored by the Employment Exchange to the Director, Ettumanoor. But they were offered a lower post of Helper Mistry (Class-IV) Group-D in the scale of Rs. 75-95. There was also an undertaking to give a higher start in the scale of Rs. 110-155 after seeing their performance for few months. The appointment orders were not in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India orders. After one year they were appointed in the scale of Rs. 110-155 but at the minimum of the scale. This is illegal. The Director is not competent to create new posts but can only make appointment to class-III and IV posts already sanctioned by Government of India. The Director has violated the delegation of financial power Rules 1958. The redesignation and degrading of these workers as Helper Mistries in spite of their selection as Mistry is unjust and illegal and against the principles of natural justice. The Director has violated the Employment Exchange Act 1959 class 4(2) and (3) and Ministry of Home Affairs order dated 5-5-1956. If the terms and conditions of appointments were to be changed the vacancy should have been notified to the Employment Exchange. The Director also violated the Home Ministry instructions regarding alterations in conditions of recruitment and services dated 13-9-1957. Once a post is sanctioned on a definite scale of pay subsequent alteration in pay scale cannot be done. The Director thus violated Government of India, Ministry of Finance O.M. dated 1-6-1962. The prior concurrence of the Ministry of Finance is necessary for lowering the qualification that was not obtained. These thirty six persons were working as Mistries and as per the appointment orders also they were performing the duties of Mistries. They have been made quasi-permanent on completion of 4 years only though as per conditions of service they were to be appointed quasi-permanent after 3 years of continuous service. They are entitled for an increment and a fixation at Rs. 113 on completion of one year service. Fixation of them in the scale of Rs. 110-155 violates terms of appointment order which clearly states that they would be given higher start after one year. The prayer is for appointing them in the scale of Rs. 110-115 with retrospective effect from the date of initial appointment and to allow monetary and other benefits. With regard to issue No. II it is stated that about 170 Mistries are serving in the establishment with 17 to 30 years of service. Most of them are stagnating in the maxi-

imum of this scale even after implementation of the recommendation for the 4th pay commission due to the absence of various grades for upgradation. Equality of opportunity guaranteed by article 16(1)(2) of Constitution of India extend to all matters relating to employment. Government of India have issued orders to the effect that it is necessary to fix suitable standards for promotion from one grade to another including maximum length of service in a lower grade. Further it should not differ from that prescribed by other departments. In view of the absence of promotion prospects and on account of the stagnation of the Mistries in the scale 110-155, the then Director Sri D. N. Day, in the year 1972, submitted a proposal to the Government of India recommending promotion avenues in various categories. He has suggested five Tradesmen grade for promotion to skilled workers. The duties and responsibilities performed by the Mistries are similar to those of mechanical, helper, blacksmith, turner, carpenter, moulder etc. in other Central Government establishments. In other similar establishments higher grades are given to skilled workers after two or more years of service in a particular grade or category. But the Mistries in this centre are not getting such grades. There is no justification on the part of the Director, Ettumanoor in not reporting the matter to the higher authorities and there by delaying the implementation of the policy laid down by the Government of India. This is against the statutory rules, orders and instructions of the Government. The prayer is for providing promotional avenues on par with similar employees in other establishments and to fix proportion for higher posts, scale of pay etc. with retrospective effect.

3. Issue No. III is demand of Helpers for quasi-permanency, confirmation provision for uniform, gratuity etc. In the year 1959-60 35 casual labourers were engaged in various trades. They were given only daily allowance. They approached the Labour Court for protection available under the Payment of Wages Act as per I.D. 1/74. The Labour Court found that they were entitled to be absorbed in regular scales of pay and granted other benefits enjoyed by regular employees with effect from 1-1-1965 and arrears with effect from 1-1-72. The management has not implemented the award in its spirit. These workers have not been made permanent and they were not supplied with uniforms. Because of the non-implementation of the Award in I.D. 1/74 these persons were not paid pension, gratuity etc. after retirement. They should have been given half of the contingency paid service as casual labour along with their regular service. This was denied to them. When they were absorbed in regular service there were asked to join General Provident Fund Scheme in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund. The contributions made by Government to the General Provident Fund was later withdrawn and there by sustained heavy financial loss on account of denial of counting of half of the contingency paid service and payment of retiring benefits. No service formalities have been completed after their absorption in regular establishment. They should have been granted quasi-permanency on completion of 3 years continuous service. The workers are appointed in Class-IV category and as such they are entitled to two sets of uniforms in a year and washing allowance. Pension and gratuity and other service benefits are also admissible to them. Denial of these benefits due to administrative lapses is against principles of natural justice. The case of the union is that they are entitled to be appointed as Helpers with effect from 1-1-1965, to sanction subsequent increment, declare them as quasi-permanent with effect from 1-1-1965 and to grant Pension, Gratuity and arrears. Issue No. IV concerns Sri C. Bhaskaran, Helper. Sri Bhaskaran was a helper of Production Centre Thiruvalla. He was sanctioned on 15-2-1974 pending enquiry by the Deputy Director who was not competent as per Central Civil Service (Classification Control and Appeal Rules) 1955 (The Rules for short). This action was illegal and in excess of his power. It is bad in law and is void and unsustainable. Sri Bhaskaran was having contingency paid regular service of about 14 years. As per model standing order, which is applicable here Deputy Director was not competent to award any punishment. Only the Director was competent to do so. The enquiry conducted against Sri Bhaskaran is vitiated by mala fide and was against the procedure laid down. Sri Bhaskaran was not given sufficient opportunity to prepare his defence. The copies of important documents were served on him only during the course of enquiry. The allegation was not actually proved. The

first part of the charge i.e. trespass into the factory premises was not proved according to the enquiry officer. There was no orders and instructions preventing entry in to the factory premises by the workers and making it an offence. The enquiry officer has relied on the evidence of Sri Velayudhan though he was not a reliable witness according to the enquiry officer. Copy of enquiry report and relevant rules by which punishment was going to be imposed, were not supplied to Sri Bhaskaran. The punishment awarded was punishment of the period of suspension from 15-2-1974 onwards is treated as period not spent on duty. During this period an award of Industrial Tribunal Alleppey in I.D. 1/74 was declared and Sri Bhaskaran was appointed as Helper in Class-IV category with effect from 1-1-1972, and there by he was governed under the Civil Service Rules 1957. No punishment was imposed as per the above Rules and Sri Bhaskaran appealed to the Director. But the Director regularised suspension pending enquiry. Appeal filed before the Development Commissioner was also turned down. Since no punishment has been imposed on him as per the above Rules and the enquiry and punishment were illegal and erroneous he is entitled for a declaration that the period of suspension pending enquiry from 15-2-1974 to 14-7-1974 to be treated as on duty and to pay full wages and other benefits.

4. The management related the case advanced by the union and the case advanced by the management is briefly as under. The production centres were established for giving employment to the educated unemployed youth and solve unemployment. The employees in these centres are governed by Central Government Service Rules. Director Production Centre Ettumanoor is the administrative head of all the centres in Kerala. He was appointing authority for all the Group 'B' and 'C' posts. The employees are availing of the benefits entitled to Central Government employees. With regard to the item No. 1 it is stated that thirty six central workers were interviewed and appointed in 1972 in the scale of Rs. 75—95. Further there was a condition that they would be given a higher support in the scale of Rs. 110—155 after seeing their performance for few months. The Director who was the appointing authority is fully vested with powers under para 77 of GFR to appoint persons in a lower scale of pay to a post carrying higher scale of pay. The conditions of appointment have been specifically stated in the offer of appointment and the candidates joined duty after accepting the terms. On completion of one year service the Mistries were given higher pay of Rs. 110—155. The trial period including the one year trial will count for pension, gratuity etc. All of them were given quasi-permanent status as per Central Civil Service (TS) Rules after completion of 3 years service. There is no violation of any of the provision in the Rules and Statutes. So far as issue 2 is concerned it is stated that there is promotion channel for promotion to the post of skilled worker Gr. I in the scale of Rs. 380—560. Promotion will be given as and when vacancy arose. The statement of union with regard to item No. 3 is not correct. The award of Industrial Tribunal, Alleppey has been implemented fully with effect from 1-1-1972. The casual labourers were appointed to the regular post of Helpers with effect from 1-1-1972. After that action was taken to get recruitment Rules framed. The Rules were finalised by Government of India in June 1981. Sanction for relaxation of age and qualification were required in the case of most of the Helpers which was obtained from Development Commissioner, New Delhi. This has been a time consuming process and finally all eligible persons have declared to have completed probation. The counting half of the contingent paid service along with regular service has been reviewed by Ministry and has been accepted with effect from 10-3-1986. Helpers were not forced to join General Provident Fund. The employees who have joined General Provident Fund Scheme will be eligible for pensionary benefits. The employees have joined General Provident Fund at their own. Issue of uniform to Government of India employees is regulated by "Hand Book of Uniforms". Skilled workers and Helpers are eligible for aprons only. The management further states with regard to issue No. 4 that Sri Bhaskaran, casual labourer was suspended on a charge of trespass into the factory premises and removal of an aluminium slab from the foundry section. An enquiry was conducted and Sri Bhaskaran was found guilty of the charges. But on consideration of his long casual service, a

light punishment was imposed. At the time of suspension he was a casual labourer and Central Civil Service (TS) Rules were not applicable.

5. The evidence consist of the depositions of W-1 and WW-2 and Exts. W-1 to W-19 on the side of the Union. The management has examined its Director and Deputy Director as MW-1 and 2 and Exts. M-1 to M-8 have been marked on its side. After closing the case for award the management has produced 4 documents which were marked as Exts. M-9 to M-12 on mutual consent.

6 Issue No. 5 is not pressed by the parties and no adjudication is called for regarding that issue. I shall now consider issue 1 to 4 in seriatim.

#### 7. Issue No. 1

On behalf of the management it was argued that the points involved in this issue were the subject matter in I. D. 3/74 and I. D. 27/74 before Industrial Tribunal Madras and that Tribunal answered the issue against the workmen. The finding of the Tribunal was confirmed by the High Court of Kerala as per Ext. M-7 and M-8 judgements. According to the management, this issue was already decided by another Tribunal and hence the present attempt of the union is a clear case of abuse of the process of this Tribunal. Therefore this claim is unjustified and no adjudication is therefore called for. This argument of the management is opposed by the union on the ground that this contention of the management was not raised either in the counter statement filed before his Tribunal or even at the time of evidence. Hence according to the union, this contention of the management is barred by estoppel, waiver and acquiescence. At this juncture a reference to Exts. M-7 and M-8 judgments and M-10 award is necessary for settling the controversy. The first issue in Ext. M-10 award was the same which is now referred to this Tribunal. I shall quote below the second para. of Ext. M-7 judgment for convenience.

Para 2. "The 1st issue in both the cases related to absorption of 34 employees recruited as helper-mistries by the 2nd respondent as mistries from the time they were so required. For an year after their recruitment they worked as helper-mistries. On a pay scale of Rs. 75—95 then they were appointed as mistries on a higher scale of pay. It is their case that they were, at the time of recruitment qualified to be appointed as mistries and that the nature of duties assigned to them as helper-mistries was the same as those of mistries. It is also contended that the 2nd respondent was not competent to create posts of helper-mistries and to make appointments to these posts on new scales of pay fixed by him."

It is clear from the above portion of the judgment that the points now raised before me were exactly the same before the Industrial Tribunal Madras in I. D. 3/74 and 24/74. That Tribunal rejected the claim of workmen on merits which was confirmed by Ext. M-7 and M-8 judgments. It is true that this union was not a party before the Industrial Tribunal Madras and only 34 mistries were parties before that Tribunal. But the finding of the Tribunal was on merits which is binding on all the mistries before me. Had the management raised the present contention in the counter statement itself the union would not have opposed the contention in the light of Exts. M-7 and M-8 judgement of the High Court. The High Court of Kerala has finally decided this issue against the union as per Ext. M-8 judgement which is binding on the mistries. Hence the present contention of the union is unjustified. This is a clear case of abuse of the process of the Tribunal and no adjudication is therefore called for regarding this issue. I found this issue against the union.

#### 8. Issue No. 2

The case of the union as per the claim statement is that there are about 170 mistries in the Ettumanoor Centre with 17 to 30 years service and most of them are stagnating in the maximum scale of pay due to absence of various grades for upgradation. According to the counsel for the union the Central Government has laid down that minimum length of

service in the lower grade prescribed as a condition for promotion to the higher grade is not materially different from that prescribed by other departments in similar grade involving same nature of duties. Further, Mr. D. N. Day, the former Director of the Centre, has gone into the matter and recommended promotion to the mistries in 5 grades as that of similarly placed employees in similar establishment under the Government of India. The union has filed a detailed statement, Ext. W-6, showing various grades and pay scales granted to similarly placed employees in 4 Central Government Establishments such as Naval Physical and Oceanographic Organisation, Cochin, Government of India Cochin Shipyard, Cochin, Government of India I.S.R.O., Thumba, Trivandrum and Government of India Bharat Heavy Electronics, Trichy. WW-1 the general secretary of the union has given evidence also in support of the union's case. He has proved Ext. W-6 statement and stated that similarly placed employees are given various grades in other Central Government establishments. It is specific to note that the establishment of the union in its claim statement and Ext. W-6 statement are not seen controverted or repudiated by the management in the reply statement or by adducing evidence. Nothing has been stated by MW-1 and MW-2 in this regard. The deposition of WW-1 on this point is also not challenged. The only case of the management is that there is promotion channel to the mistries from skilled worker Gr. II to skilled worker Gr. I. But there is nothing on record to show that promotion has been given to any mistry in this centre. According to the management promotion grades are not any statutory right and it is a policy matter of the Government. But the fact remains that there is stagnation in the post and that similarly placed employees in similar establishment under the Government of India have been granted various grades. I do not find any justification for denying this to mistries in the Ettimannor Centre who are having 17 to 30 years service. The management's further case is that the 4th pay commission for Government of India has examined all these aspects and therefore this claim has become infructuous. But it is not established that the pay commission has made any recommendation regarding promotion channel. They pay commission has only revised the pay scales. Further, the management has no case that granting various grades to the mistries as that of other similar workmen in similar concerns will create heavy financial burden on the management. Since there is stagnation in the post and recommendation by a formal Director and that the statement of the union on this point in the claim statement, Ext. W-6 statement and deposition of WW-1 remains unchallenged, I am of opinion that these mistries are entitled to get promotion as given to similarly placed employees in other Central Government Establishments. The management is therefore directed to provide promotion grades to the mistries and pay scales on par with similar employees in other industrial establishments owned by the Government of India such as the establishments stated in Ext. W-6 and to disburse arrears with retrospective effect as per the recommendations of the pay commission from 1971. This issue is answered in favour of the union.

### 9. Issue No. 3

This issue concerns the demand of helpers for quasi-permanency, confirmation, gratuity etc. The case of the union is that 34 helpers were appointed as casual workers in the year 1959-60 and are not made permanent after several years. Accordingly the workers raised a demand for permanency and other consequential reliefs. The Industrial Tribunal, Alleppey in I. D. 1/74, has passed an award allowing the claim with effect from 1-1-1965 and monetary benefits from 1-1-1972. But the management has made them permanent only after raising this case and that too with effect from 1-1-1972 only. Therefore they lost other consequential benefits like pension, gratuity etc. According to the management the award of Industrial Tribunal Alleppey has been implemented fully and as per the award workers are entitled to get permanency with effect from 1-1-1971 only. Ext. W-7 is the award in I. D. 1/74. It is true that in the decretal portion of the award it is not stated that the workers are entitled to get fixation with effect from 1-1-1965. But it is evident from para 17 of the award that the claim of workers for regularisation was from the year 1965 and the Tribunal has allowed the claim as per para 19 of the award. A reading para 17 and 19 together leaves no room for doubt that the Tribunal has allowed the claim with effect from 1-1-1965. But the management has given permanency after this case as evident from Ext. W-8 and W-9 orders of the

management. Hence the action of management in regularising the workmen with effect from 1-1-1972 is unjust and against the spirit of the award in I. D. 1974. As per the award the workers are entitled to get monetary benefit from 1-1-1972 only. The helpers are therefore entitled to get regularisation with effect from 1-1-1965 and other consequential relief such as fixation and arrears. They were in continuous service in a permanent department of Central Government for more than 3 years from 1-1-1965 and hence they are deemed to be quasi permanent employees with effect from 1-1-1965 as per temporary Government service Rules 1965.

### 10 Pension and Gratuity

Another claim of the union as per this issue is regarding pension and gratuity. The contention of the union is that the management has not counted half of the contingency paid service of 35 helpers with effect from 1-1-1965 and hence these helpers have lost pensionary benefits. Admittedly the workers were made permanent with effect from 1-1-1972 only though they are entitled to get a fixation with effect from 1-1-1965 as found by me earlier. Ext. W-11 is the Government order dated 14-5-1968 regarding counting of half contingency service. Since I have found earlier that the workers are entitled to get regularisation with effect from 1-1-1965 as per Ext. W-7 award in I. D. 1/74 Ext. W-11 order is applicable to them. But according to the learned counsel for the management this matter has been reviewed by Government and this has been amended with effect from 10-3-1986. The management counsel placed reliance on Ext. M-2 Government Order dated 6-6-1986 in support of his submission. But Ext. M-2 order is regarding gratuity only. Helpers are entitled to get gratuity also as per Ext. M-2 order. There is nothing in Ext. M-2 prohibiting the helpers from claiming gratuity and pension. Admittedly the management has counted only half the contingency paid service with effect from 1976 only and thereby the workers have lost pensionary benefits. They are entitled to count half contingency service with effect from Ext. W-11 order i.e., from 14-5-1968. Some of the workers have retired from service without getting pensionary benefits because of the non counting of half contingency service from 1968. Since I have found that Ext. W-11 is applicable to these helpers, the retired persons are also thus eligible for the benefits.

11. Further contention of the union is that the helpers when regularised were asked to join GPF in lieu of CPF scheme. Contributions were made by Government also towards CPF up to 31-12-1972. But subsequently Government have unilaterally withdrawn Government scheme upto 31-12-1971 and thereby workers sustained heavy financial loss like payment of retiring benefits and terminal gratuity. This statement of the union is not denied by the management. The only case pleaded by the management is that the workers opted GPF voluntarily due to attractive pension benefits. But there is nothing on record to show that workers voluntarily exercised their options and the management has not withdrawn its share in GPF. It is thus clear that the workers have lost the pensionary benefits. The workers are therefore entitled to get pension and gratuity as per Temporary service rules 1965 retrospective with effect from 1-1-1968 arrears.

### 12. Uniform and Washing Allowances :

The workers claim two sets of uniforms and washing allowance since the establishment is an engineering industry. The claim is based on Annexure-III O.M. No. 5/4/58-Public II dated 27-2-1962. The case of the management is that the workers estopped from claiming this since this claim of workmen have already been rejected by Industrial Tribunal Madras in I. D. 3/74 and 27/74 as per Ext. M-10 award. It is evident Ext. M-7 and M-8 judgments that this claim of the union was one of the issues before Industrial Tribunal Madras and the Tribunal had turned down this claim of the workmen. Hence this is a case of abuse of the process of this Tribunal. Further the issue of uniform is governed by "Handbook of Uniform of Gr. C and D employees". As per this book, the helpers are not entitled to any uniform. They are eligible to get aprons as per Ext. M-3 order. Hence this claim of the union is unsustainable.

13. On a consideration of the totality of claims under issue No. 3 I hold that the helpers are entitled to get confirmation with effect from 1-1-1965 and subsequent increments, quasi permanency with effect from 1-1-1968 gratuity, pension and other service benefits applicable to regular employees by counting their or contingency paid service along with the regular service as per Ext. W-11 order and arrears as per the subsequent pay revision. This issue is found partly in favour of the union.

#### 14. Issue No. 4

This issue concerns one Sri Bhaskaran, helper, at the Thiruvalla Unit of the management. The case of the Union is that the Deputy Director who had suspended Sri Bhaskaran on 15-2-1974 was not competent to do so as per CCS (TS) Rules 1965 since ratification from the appointing authority was lacking. The action of the Deputy Director was illegal and unsustainable according to the Union. There is no standing orders in the centre and therefore model standing orders are applicable. As per that the Director Production Centre, Eathumassany is the competent authority to award punishment on Sri Bhaskaran. The proceedings are illegal and void. Further case is that the enquiry proceedings are vitiated by malafide and against the procedure laid down. Sri Bhaskaran was not given sufficient opportunity to prepare the defence and the copies of material documents were served on him only during the course of the enquiry. According to the management Sri Bhaskaran was a casual labour at the time of suspension and CCS (TS) Rules were not applicable. Sri Bhaskaran was found guilty by the enquiry committee and considering his long casual service only light punishment of treating the period of suspension from 15-2-1974 to 14-7-1974 as period not spent on duty was imposed.

15. Ext. M-11 is the appointment order issued to Sri Bhaskaran as casual labourer on 17-6-1976 signed by the Director. The contention that the Deputy Director therefore had no authority to impose punishment on Sri Bhaskaran is devoid of merit because as per Sec. 17 sub-clause 4-G of Ext. M-9 standing order of the company, the Asst. Director or Officer in charge is authorised to order dismissal after an enquiry if charges are proved. This provision clearly shows that the Deputy Director is competent to award punishment on the worker. It is true that Deputy Director had issued Ext. W-13 memo to Sri Bhaskaran proposing to impose punishment. Subsequently he had issued Ext. W-15 memo imposing punishment after the enquiry. The action of the Deputy Director was subsequently ratified by the Director as per Ext. 19 order. There is nothing illegal in issuing Exts. W-13 and W-15 memos by the Deputy Director in view of the specific provision in the standing order as stated above. It cannot be said that the Deputy Director had acted beyond his powers. Further contention of the Union that the punishment imposed is not as per CCS (TS) Rules 1965 as Sri Bhaskaran was appointed as helper with effect from 1-1-1972. This contention is also without force because Sri Bhaskaran was appointed as helper as per award in I. D. 1/74 on a subsequent date. At the time of imposing punishment he was only a casual labour and his absorption in the regular category of helper with retrospective effect will not make the prior disciplinary action void. The next contention on behalf of the union that the punishment of 'period not spent on duty' imposed on Sri Bhaskaran is not a penalty seen in any rules. It is specific to note that Ext. M-9 standing order does not provide any such penalty. No other rules have been brought to the notice of this Tribunal providing such a penalty. Hence I am persuaded to hold in favour of the union that the punishment imposed on Sri Bhaskaran is unreasonable and illegal. The union has yet another contention that the enquiry proceedings are vitiated by malafide and that Sri Bhaskaran was not given sufficient opportunity to defend his case. Further, the copies of material documents were served on him only during the course of the enquiry. According to the union the enquiry committee has relied on the evidence of the hostile witness and come to the conclusion that Sri Bhaskaran was guilty of only one charge i.e. tre-pass. Ext. W-12 is the enquiry report. It is evident from Ext. W-12 that Sri Bhaskaran has participated in the enquiry fully. But he was not permitted to examine a third witness though the witness was present before the enquiry committee. It may be noted that out of two witnesses examined on the said of Sri Bhaskaran, one witness turned hostile. It was therefore highly illegal and violative of the principles of natural

justice to deny the opportunity to examine one more witness on the side of Sri Bhaskaran. Further, the copies of material documents were also not given to him before starting the enquiry to enable him to prepare his defence. The copies were served to him during the course of enquiry only. In these circumstances I have no hesitation to hold that the enquiry proceedings against Sri Bhaskaran is vitiated by malafide and violative of the principles of natural justice. The punishment imposed on the basis of such an enquiry is illegal and unsustainable. Sri Bhaskaran is therefore entitled to get his full wages during the period of suspension treating the period of suspension as duty. This issue is therefore answered in favour of the union.

16. In the result an award is passed negating the claim of union under item No. 1 and allowing the claims under items No. 2 to 4 as stated above.

C. N. SASIDHARAN, Presiding Officer

[No. L-42011/1/81-D.II (B)]

V. K. SHARMA, Desk Officer

#### APPENDIX

Witnesses examined on the side of the workmen :

WW-1—Sri A. N. Thiruvikraman.

WW-2—Sri K. Chandrasekharan Nair.

Witnesses examined on the side of the Management :

MW-1—Sri N. V. D. Pillai.

MW12—Sri K. Varendra Nath.

Documents marked on the side of the Workmen

Ext. W-1—True copy of memo issue to one Sri Raveendran Nair K. N. from Employment Exchange Kottayam on 5-1-1971.

Ext. W-2—Copy of appointment order issued to Sri K. S. Ravendran on 4-12-1971.

Ext. W-3—Copy of order issued by the Director Production Centre Ettumanoor on 9-1-1973.

Ext. W-4—Copy of order issued by the management dated 5-3-1973 appointing 9 mistries in the new scale.

Ext. W-5—Copy of order of the management dated 22-6-1974 appointing 22 mistries in quasi permanent capacity.

Ext. W-6—Statement filed by the union showing details of pay scales and grades given by concerns under Central Government as a result of 3rd Pay Commission report.

Ext. W-7—Copy of the award in I. D. 1/74 of the Industrial Tribunal Alleppey.

Ext. W-8—Copy of order of the management dated 30-4-1986 declaring the period of probation of 34 casual workers.

Ext. W-9—Copy of order of the management dated 20-7-1987 appointing Sri C. N. Kurian in a quasi permanent capacity.

Ext. W-10—Copy of order of the management dated 12-11-1986 regarding retirement benefits to Sri P. A. Mohan Das and Sri N. Chandrasekharan Nair helpers.

Ext. W-11—Copy of the order of management regarding counting of contingency paid service dated 14-5-1968.

Ext. W-12—Copy of the enquiry report regarding Sri Bhaskaran.

Ext. W-13—Copy of memo issued to Sri Bhaskaran from the management on 28-6-1974.

Ext. W-14—Copy of reply submitted by Sri Bhaskaran to the management.

Ext. W-15—Copy of the order dated 11-7-1974 issued to Sri Bhaskaran from the management imposing punishment.

- Ext. W-16—Copy of the order of Director ratifying the penalty imposed on Sri Bhaskaran.
- Ext. W-17—Copy of memorandum submitted by Sri Bhaskaran to the Development Commissioner New Delhi.
- Ext. W-18—Copy of the order of Development Commissioner on Ext. W-17.
- Ext. W-19—Copy of the order of Director dated 19-9-1979 ratifying the disciplinary proceedings against Sri Bhaskaran.
- Documents marked on the side of the Management
- Ext. M-1—Acceptance certificate of Sri K. K. Madhavan Nair.
- Ext. M-2—Order of the management regarding contingency service dated 6-6-1986.
- Ext. M-3—Order of the management sanctioning aprons dated 29-5-1985.
- Ext. M-4—Office memorandum dated 17-4-1961 authorising the Director to appoint casual labourers.
- Ext. M-5—Order dated 8-7-1961 amending Ext. M-4.
- Ext. M-6—File containing the appointment order issued to Sri Bhaskaran.
- Ext. M-6-A—Order dated 17-6-1976 appointing Sri Bhaskaran as temporary helper.
- Ext. M-6-B—Order dated 10-6-1977 regularising the suspension of Sri Bhaskaran.
- Ext. M-6-C—Order of the Director dated 19-7-1978 ratifying the suspension of Sri Bhaskaran.
- Ext. M-6-D—Copy of the reply of the Development Commissioner given to Sri Bhaskaran.
- Ext. M-7—Certified copy of the judgment of High Court of Kerala in O.P. No. 4228/75.
- Ext. M-8—Certified copy of the judgment of High Court of Kerala in writ appeal No. 83/77.
- Ext. M-9—True copy of certified standing orders of the management.
- Ext. M-10—Copy of the award of I.T. Madras in I. D. Nos. 3/74 and 27/74.
- Ext. M-11—Copy of appointment order issued to Sri Bhaskaran on 17-6-1976.
- Ext. M-12 series (3 Nos.)—Leave applications submitted by Sri Bhaskaran to the Deputy Director, Thiruvalla.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1988

का. धा. 168—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक के प्रबंधन से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-88 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1988

S.O. 168.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (1 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Andhra Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23-12-88.

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT HYDERABAD

Dated 8th December, 1988

Industrial Dispute No. 59 of 1985

BETWEEN :

The Workmen of Andhra Bank, Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

AND

The Management of Andhra Bank Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

APPEARANCES :

Sri K. Rama Rao, Joint Secretary, Andhra Bank Employees' Union—for the Workmen.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy and Miss K. Sudha, Honorary Secretaries, A. P. Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry—for the Management.

## AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-12012/86/84-B1V(A) dated 24th September, 1985 referred the following dispute under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the Management of Andhra Bank, Hyderabad and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

"Whether the action of the management of Andhra Bank, Hyderabad in terminating the services of Smt. Ch. Balarani, Clerk w.e.f. 5-6-1973 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen concerned entitled?"

This reference was registered as industrial Dispute No. 59 of 1985 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. The claim statement runs as follows.—The petitioner Smt. P. Balarani a worker of Andhra Bank is a member of the Andhra Bank Employees Union. The dispute is espoused by the Union. Smt. Balarani was appointed by the Andhra Bank in the Clerical cadre as a temporary employee on 4-11-1971. Since then she worked upto 4-6-1973 with certain artificial breaks created by the Management and intermittent breaks in service. She was in the employment of Andhra Bank for 373 days when her services were terminated. She satisfies the provisions of Section 25-B (2) (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act and she is deemed to be in continuous service for more than one year. As she was employed as Clerk in Andhra Bank, she was in continuous service for not less than one year in the Bank. On 4-6-1973 after she completed more than one year's continuous service, she was retrenched from the Bank without giving her one month's notice or indicating reasons for retrenchment nor was she paid any retrenchment compensation. The retrenchment is illegal, void and inoperative. Protesting against this invalid termination of service she made several representations to the Management. The Management did not give proper response. Then the Andhra Bank Employees Union of which she is a member, took up the cause and raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour in 1981. Discussions took place on 17-2-1982. The Management promised to consider her case. By letter dated 8-2-1983 the Management informed that they referred her case to the Indian Banks Association for the opinion. As there was no reply from the Management, the Union again raised the matter in the I. R. Committee Meetings. The Management always replied that they were considering the matter. By letter dated 17-1-1984 the Management informed that her case for absorption into Bank service cannot be considered as the judgement of the Supreme Court in *Sundermony's case* has no retrospective effect. Then the Union again raised a fresh dispute on 27-4-1984 and after prolonged discussions before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, the Management finally rejected to absorb the claimant Balarani. The conciliation proceedings ended in failure and the matter has been referred to the Tribunal for adjudication.



3. As a result of this arbitrary evil action of the management in terminating the services of the claimant and in dragging on the matter indefinitely, finally rejecting on flimsy and improper grounds, the claimant is put to serious severe loss and humiliation. She has been subjected to tremendous mental loss and degradation among her friends. She is a well qualified worker. She is a graduate and a graduate in law. In spite of all her qualifications, the Management has not chosen to act properly and absorb her. The Tribunal may be pleased to hold that the retrenchment of the claimant is illegal and void and direct her reinstatement with arrears of pay and consequential benefits. She should be reinstated with effect from 4-6-1973.

4. The counter filed by the Management reads as follows.—This reference is illegal and it is a stale claim which is 12 years old and hence it is not open to the Tribunal to take up this stale claim. If the claimant has any grievance against alleged termination dated 4-6-1973 the claimant ought to have made a demand immediately. It is not open to any one to put up a claim which is stale after a long delay. The Supreme Court as well as Andhra Pradesh High Court have held that stale claim cannot be entertained by the Tribunals. The allegation that the claimant has put in continuous service of 240 days as defined under Section 25-B(2)(a) of the I.D. Act is not correct. There was no obligation on the part of the Bank to pay retrenchment compensation under Section 25-F. Even as per the claim statement the Conciliation Officer was moved in 1981-82 and even then the claim is stale and more than seven years have elapsed. The Petitioner was working in leave vacancy only and there was no promise of employment as and when some leave vacancy arose. She worked in the vacancy intermittently. She was only appointed to fill up short gaps. The allegation that artificial breaks were given was not correct. She was not appointed in permanent vacancy and as such she has no right for employment. The reference may be rejected.

5. The points that arise for consideration in this industrial dispute are :—

- (1) Whether the reference is liable to be rejected on the ground that it is a stale claim raised after 8 years have elapsed?
- (2) Whether the petitioner's case comes under instance of retrenchment warranting payment of compensation?
- (3) Whether the petitioner put in continuous service of 240 days in a year?
- (4) To what relief, if any, the petitioner is entitled?

6. Points 2 and 3.—Sri K. Rama Rao the authorised representative of the workman and who is also a joint Secretary of the Andhra Bank Employees Union contends that in this case Smt. P. Balarani worked for more than 240 days continuously in a year and in all she worked for a period of 373 days in the Bank before she was finally terminated on 5-6-1973 and hence it is a case of retrenchment without complying with the requirements of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. Hence the retrenchment is invalid and she is entitled to the relief of reinstatement with full back wages. He contends that the principles of Sundermany's case in 1976 (1) I.L.J. page 478 apply to the facts of this case on all fours and hence she has necessarily to be reinstated with full back wages. He also contends that in this case the evidence adduced on behalf of the Management itself shows that a large number of people have been appointed subsequently on a permanent basis without any test as evidenced by Ex. W12 and hence the petitioner should be appointed to a permanent post. Sri Rama Rao further points out that there is a clear admission by the Management to show that the Management did not follow Rule 77 and Rule 78 of the Industrial Disputes Central Rules and hence the claim of the workman Smt. Balarani stands on a very much higher footing. From the beginning of agitation of her claim the Bank did not respond; from 1979, the Union took up the cause of Balarani and other similarly situated temporary employees and as all efforts failed to secure justice through conciliation, the matter was ultimately taken as industrial dispute and it is referred for adjudication to this Tribunal. He claims that the Tribunal may be pleased to pass an

Award directing reinstatement of Smt. Balarani with full back wages.

7. On behalf of the Management Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy contends that this industrial dispute cannot be adjudicated by the Tribunal as it is a stale claim which has been agitated after a lapse of eight years. The so called termination was in 1973 and until 1981-82 no effort was made to raise an industrial dispute. Hence on the ground of stale claim this Tribunal should reject the reference following 1964 (1) I.L.J. page 622 (VAZIRSULTAN TOBACCO CO. v. STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH). He further contends that the claimant was working in leave vacancies and temporary vacancies. She never worked in a permanent vacancy. This is not a case of termination of an employee or retrenchment of an employee. She was appointed for specific short periods and as and when periods expired she automatically vacates the office. There is no right for the employee who worked in a temporary vacancy to claim permanent employment. At the most she can only claim a right to be given preference for appointment as temporary workman. Her claim for a permanent vacancy goes against the very policy of recruitment for permanent vacancies and the judgement in Writ Appeal No. 791/85 of the A. P. High Court dated 28th November 1986 clearly lays down this principle. Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy further contends that even if it is admitted that there is a violation of Section 2-F of the I.D. Act then the aggrieved workman is only entitled to a token compensation as laid down by the Supreme Court in 1980 (1) I.L.J. page 503 (WARKMEN OF COIMBATORE PIONEER (B) MILLS LTD. v. LABOUR COURT & OTHERS) and 1985 (1) I.L.J. page 505 (MOUNT METTUR PHARMACEUTICALS v. II ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS). Under no circumstances is the claimant entitled for permanent absorption and back wages. He also contends that this is not a case of retrenchment. She was appointed in temporary vacancy and as and when the period expired she automatically goes out of employment. The principles as laid down in Sundermany's case will not be applicable in this case.

8. In this context it may be mentioned that both the workmen representative as well as the Management filed written arguments in this case and not much of oral arguments were advanced.

9. As far as the facts are concerned, there is not much of a dispute. Ex. W-1 clearly indicates the short period for which Smt. Balarani worked as temporary clerk in different branches of Andhra Bank. It is clear from this that she did not work continuously and there were gaps. For instance after the first spell from 4-11-1971 to 21-1-1972 there was one month gap and she again officiated from 23-2-1972 to 9-3-1972. Again there was a gap and she worked from 21-3-1972 to 3-5-1972 at Hyderabad Branch. From 3-5-1972 to 27-5-1972 she worked in the Accounts Department. Then after a break of two days she worked in Khairatabad Branch from 29-5-1972 to 28-6-1972. Then after a break of one month and odd she worked from 1-8-1972 to 1-10-1972 at Hyderabad Branch. Again there was a gap and she worked for another short spells from 18-10-1972 to 31-10-1972. Again there was a slight gap of 10 days and then she worked in Himayatnagar Branch from 10-11-1972 to 24-11-1972. Then there was a long gap upto 10-3-1973 and she worked from 10-3-1973 to 7-5-1973. Then after a short gap she worked from 29-5-1973 to 4-6-1973. As can be seen from Ex. W10 with different breaks during the period from 1-11-1971 to 31-10-1972 she worked for a total period of 295 days in different branches in different spells. Ex. W11 shows that from 1st June 1972 to 31st July 1972 she worked as temporary work in Khairatabad Branch. Some of this period is already indicated in Ex. W-1 certificate as 29-5-1972 to 28-6-1972. I shall proceed on the footing that she worked for more than 240 days in a year.

10. Section 25-B of the I.D. Act gives definition of continuous service for the purpose of Chapter V-A. Under Sub-Section (2) where a workman is not in continuous service within the meaning of Clause (1) for a period of one year, if the workman during the 12 calendar months works for 240 days, then it is said to be continuous service for the purpose of this Chapter V-A. I proceed on the assumption that the ingredients of Section 25-B, Sub-section (2)(a)(ii)

are satisfied in this case. Section 25-F of the I.D. Act reads as follows :—"Conditions precedent to retrenchment of workmen : No workman employed in any industry who has been continuous service of not less than one year under an employer shall be retrenched by that employer until,

- (a) the workman has been given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of the notice :

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary if the retrenchment is under an agreement which specifies a date for the termination of service;

- (b) the workman has been paid, at the time of retrenchment, compensation which shall be equivalent to fifteen days' average pay (for every completed year of continuous service) or any part thereof in excess of six months; and
- (c) notice in the prescribed manner is served on the appropriate Government or such authority as may be specified by the appropriate Government by notification in the Official Gazette."

While the Management tries to bring the case within the meaning of proviso to Clause (a) the workman representative relying upon the decisions of the Courts contends that even for temporary workman appointed for a fixed period by reasons of the definition given for retrenchment under Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act. The retrenchment compensation will have to be paid as laid down under Section 25-F. Where compensation is not paid and ingredients of Section 25-F are not complied with, the order of retrenchment is invalid and reinstatement automatically follows. I shall now examine the various decision relied upon by the parties and determine the points of controversy.

11. In 1973 (II) LLJ, page 446 [Chief Engineer (Irrigation) v. N. Natesan] lays down the principle that even a temporary workman is a workman within the meaning of Section 2 (s) of the I.D. Act and Section 25-F does not make a distinction between a permanent workman and temporary workman for the purpose of retrenchment compensation. The Court held that even for retrenchment compensation should be paid in addition to a month's notice or one month's wages in lieu of notice. In 1973 (2) LLJ, page 551 is the High Court judgement in N. Sunderamony v. State Bank of India. Various contentions now raised in this case have been raised in the Madras High Court and the Court held that the termination of the petitioner who is a temporary employee amounts to discharge of surplus labour or staff in a continuing or running industry and that would amount to retrenchment within the meaning of Section 25-F read with Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act and therefore he is entitled to compensation and notice and as Section 25-F is violated the order is void in law. The same matter came up before the Supreme Court in 1976 (I) LLJ, page 478 (State Bank of India v. N. Sundaramony) and the Supreme Court relying upon 1960 (I) LLJ, page 251 Hospital Mazdoor Sabha case and the definition given for retrenchment in Section 2(oo) is observed as follows :—

"Termination...for any reason whatsoever" are the key words of Section 2(oo) and whatever the reason every termination spells retrenchment. A termination takes place where a term expires either by the active step of the master or running out of the stipulated term. To protect the workman against the strong this policy comprehensive definition has been effectuated. Termination embraces not merely in the Act of termination by the employer but the fact of termination, however, produced ..... Retrenchment is no longer terra incognita but area covered by an expensive definition. It means, "to end, conclude, cease".

In the present case the employment ceased, concluded, ended on the expiration of nine days automatically may be, but cessation all the same, that to write into the order of appointment, the date of termination confers no moksha from Section 25-F (b) is inferable from the proviso to Section 25-F(1). Then the learned judge dealt with the scope of Section 25-B

(2) and Section 2(oo) and Section 25-F (b) and observed at page 481 as follows :—

"We reach the conclusion that if the workman swine into the harbour of Section 25-F, he cannot be retrenched without payment, at the time of retrenchment, compensation computed as prescribed therein read with Section 25-B (2)".

In para 11 the judge observed as follows :—

"Had the State Bank known the law and acted on it, half a month's pay would have concluded the story. But that did not happen and now, some years have passed and the Bank, has to pay for no service rendered. Even so, hard cases cannot make bad law. Reinstatement is the necessary relief that follows. At what point ? In the particular facts and circumstances of this case, the respondent shall be put back where he left off, but his now salary will be what he would draw where he to be appointed in the same post today de novo. As for benefits, if any, flowing from service he will be ranked below all permanent employees in that cadre and will be deemed to be a temporary hand unto now. He will not be allowed to claim any advantage in the matter of seniority or other priority inter se among temporary employees on the ground that his retrenchment is being declared invalid by this Court. Not that we are laying down any general proposition of law, but make this direction in the special circumstances of the case. As for the respondents' emoluments, he will have to pursue other remedies if any.

In 1977 (I) LLJ, page 1 (Hindustan Steel Limited v. State of Orissa). Follows the decision in 1977 (I) LLJ page 478 Sunderamony's case, 1982 (I) LLJ, page 330 (L. Robert D'Souza v. Executive Engineer, Southern Railway) lays down the scope of Section 2(oo) and points out that striking off the name of workman from the rolls also comes within the meaning of retrenchment. This decision follows the principle laid down in 1978 (I) LLJ, page 1 (Delhi Cloth General Mills case, 1983 (I) LLJ, page 30 (Hutchiah v. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation) lays down the principle that the definition of workman given in Section 2(s) is very comprehensive and every person employed in an industry, irrespective of his status-temporary, permanent or probationary would a workman. It also lays down a probationer should put in continuous service of one year or more as defined in Section 25-F if he is retrenched is entitled to the benefits of Section 25-F. If the conditions of Section 25-F are not complied with in passing the order of retrenchment, this order is not valid in law. In this decision the Division Bench of the Karnataka High Court has reviewed the entire case law and recorded its conclusions. The Court observed at page 43 as follows—"Before effecting retrenchment of a workman who has completed one or more years of continuous services in terms of Section 25-F (1) of the Act, one month's notice is necessary and according to Section 25-F (1) payment of compensation at the rate of 15 days wages for every completed year of service is mandatory. It may be, in a given case, if the workman had not worked for a period of 240 days immediately prior to the date of discharge or during any other year, it is a matter relevant for consideration for the computation of the amount payable under Section 25-F (b) of the Act. He might not be entitled to 15 days salary for such year. That does not mean that if for some reasons or the other, a workman had not worked for 240 days in the year preceding the date of termination, his past service by the force of which he would be entitled to the notice and payment prescribed in Section 25-F (a) and (b) of the Act would be wiped out."

The Court also observed at page 42 after referring to State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha 1960 (I) LLJ, page 251 as follows :—

"As far back as in 1960, the Supreme Court in the case of State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha [1960 (I) LLJ 251] had laid down the law that an order of retrenchment of workman without complying with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act would be void ab initio. The management of an industry which effects retrenchment of any of its workmen without complying,



with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act cannot be held to be contained in the setting aside of the order of discharge would compel the management to pay arrears of salary. The only way to avoid such a consequence, should be to comply with Section 25-F of the Act before effecting retrenchment."

For the various reasons given above, I hold these two points in favour of the workman. I hold that the workman Smt. Balarani has put in more than 240 days of continuous service within the meaning of Section 25-B and that he is also entitled to the benefits of Section 25-F of the I. D. Act.

12. Point 1.—In this case Smt. Balarani was in service of the Bank between 4-11-1971 and 4-6-1973. As seen from Ex. W-1 she claims to have represented on several occasions by sending representations to the Management requesting reinstatement. The Bank never responded. The last communication was sent by her on 15-11-1975. Subsequently there was a total lull till 1981-82. One cannot understand by this lady kept quiet for nearly 8 years without raising an industrial dispute if she felt aggrieved by the action of the Andhra Bank, in not responding to her representations and not reinstating her. We find that after a lull of nearly 8 years, the Andhra Bank Employees Union started agitating the matter regarding Smt. Balarani and 8 other similarly situated employees. Exs. W-3, W-4, W-5 and W-6 clearly indicate that the entire correspondence between the Union and the Bank was only in the years 1982 to 1984. It is quite clear that this is a stale claim which was espoused by the Union after Sundermony's case has been reported. Obviously the Bank employees took inspiration from the decision of the Supreme Court and started agitating the claims. No explanation is found as to why the workman as well as the Union kept quiet for a long period. Now in the written arguments filed on behalf of the workman it is claimed that during the relevant period the Union was weak and was not in a position to function properly and only in the year 1979 when there was a total change in the leadership of the Union. New leaders started agitating the matters. The Union being not active cannot be a ground to justify agitating stale claim after the Union becomes active. It should be remembered that in this case the first communication to the Assistant Labour Commissioner was addressed on 27-4-1984 under Ex. W-7. This means after a gap of 11 years, the Union started agitating the claim of Balarani and ultimately, the present industrial dispute was referred to the Tribunal for adjudication by order dated 24th September, 1985. The order of reference clearly indicates whether the termination of services with effect from 5-6-1973 is justified. It is now well established law that stale claims are not to be referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal and even in cases where there is delay of three years Courts have held that the claims are stale and the Tribunal should not adjudicate such stale claims. In 1959 (I) LLJ page 26 (Shalimar Works Ltd. v. Workmen) is the leading authority and Supreme Court held that even a lapse of four years was objectionable. The Supreme Court laid down as follows :—

It is true that there is no limitation prescribed for reference of dispute to the Industrial Tribunal even so it is only reasonable that the disputes should be referred as soon as possible after they have arisen and after conciliation proceedings have failed particularly so when disputes related to discharge of workmen wholesale as in this case. We are of the opinion that in this particular case the dispute was not referred for adjudication within a reasonable time as it was sent to the Industrial Tribunal more than four years after even re-employment of most of the old workmen. We have also pointed out that it was open to the workmen themselves even individually to apply under Section 33-A in this case but neither that was done by the workman nor was the work done for adjudication within a reasonable time. In these circumstances we are of the opinion that the Tribunal would be justified in refusing the relief of reinstatement to avoid the discussion of the industry and that is the correct order to make. Following this decision, the Andhra Pradesh High Court held in Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. case in 1964 (I) LLJ, page 622 that after a delay of 4-12 years the dispute in regard to the dismissal of an employee was referred for adjudication and hence a writ of

prohibition was issued directing the Labour Court not to proceed with the reference. The Court observed that inordinate delay in making the reference was both unreasonable and unjustified. The facts of that case revealed that the workman was dismissed in October, 1957 and the reference was made on 17th May 1962 in such a case the Court issued a writ of prohibition and prevented the Tribunal from going ahead with the adjudication. The present case on hand stands on a worse footing. From 1973 June no effort was made to raise an industrial dispute and only in 1984 the Assistant Labour Commissioner was addressed under Ex. W-7 and ultimately in 1985 September, the reference is made to the Tribunal for adjudication. There is an unconscionable delay and hence the stale claim cannot be adjudicated by the Tribunal. The Tribunal is perfectly justified in rejecting the reference on the ground that it is a reference of a stale claim. I hold on Point 1 in favour of the Management.

13. Point 4.—In view of my findings on Points 2 and 3, this is a case where a workman was retrenched or terminated without compliance with Section 25-F. No doubt some injustice was done to her but the workman kept quiet and only after a lapse of 11 years the dispute was referred to the Tribunal, on the ground that it is a stale claim, it is bound to be rejected. Assuming for a moment, she is entitled to some relief, then the question is what is the relief that she is entitled to. Along with the written arguments of the Management a copy of the judgement in Writ Appeal No. 791/86 was filed and that judgement which dealt with the case of temporary employees of the Central Government of India clearly lays down that at the most the writ petitioners are entitled to a preferential treatment for appointment to any temporary appointments in such vacancies which may exist or arise in future. The Petitioners cannot claim right to preferential treatment in the matter of regular appointment merely because they were appointed temporary for a short period. The Court pointed out how such a claim for regular appointment by temporary appointees would defeat the very purpose of constituting section committees and making regular appointments in accordance with rules and regulations. Thus it is clear that an employee like Balarani who is involved in this case can only claim preferential treatment for appointment for temporary vacancies, she is not entitled to claim permanent absorption or permanent appointment nor can she claim the relief of reinstatement with back wages.

14. 1985 (II) LLJ, page 505 (Mount Mettur Pharmaceuticals Ltd. v. Second Additional Labour Court, Madras) considered a case where the retrenchment was found to be justified and not mala fide and then dealt with what is the sort of relief that can be granted to such retrenched employees. The Court was dealing with the case of casual employees who were retrenched during a recession and where it was found that the management is not in a position to provide them employment or work. The Court found that out of 15 workers who were retrenched only four of them have put in service of 240 days within 12 calendar months prior to the date of retrenchment and it found that they alone would be entitled to some relief. The Court found that the retrenchment is justified and that the retrenchment was done in violation of Section 25-F. In such a situation relying upon 1979 (I) LLJ, page 41 (Workmen of Coimbatore Pioneer 'B' Mills Ltd. v. Labour Court) The Court laid down the law as follows :—

"The Division Bench of this Court has clearly ruled that in a case where to the satisfaction of the Court it is established that there was need and necessity for retrenchment in the industry, and the Management, for valid and legal reasons, decided to retrench, the Labour Court would have to consider whether it will be just and reasonable to order reinstatement while it gives a finding that Section 25-F has not been complied with and that it cannot be said that the Labour Court has no option except to order reinstatement with back wages in all cases of non-compliance with Section 25-K. Even in a case where the Labour Court finds that there was cause for retrenchment and that the retrenchment has been bona fide. The Court further held that in cases where there is need for retrenchment and the Management have acted bona fide in officiating retrenchment, non-compliance with Section 25-F will give the Labour Court a discretion either to

order reinstatement or payment of compensation in lieu of reinstatement depending on the facts and circumstances of each case."

The Court after dealing with the facts of the case and the principles laid down by the Madras High Court laid down the law as follows :

"In cases where the Labour Court specifically finds retrenchment effected by the Management is justified and not mala fide, the Labour Court should exercise discretion and pass, instead of directing reinstatement with full back wages, an Award directing a just amount of compensation in lieu of reinstatement."

"As already stated it is not the law that every case of infringement of Section 25-F the award of reinstatement with back wages is a must by the Labour Court. In cases where the management is found to be justified in effecting retrenchment and its decision to effect retrenchment, is not mala fide, the Labour Court will be exercising its discretion properly if suitable compensation in lieu of reinstatement with back wages is ordered."

The Court pointed out that the Labour Court as well as single judge where any error in ordering reinstatement with back wages. Ignoring the fact that the Labour Court has discretion to exercise. On the basis of this decision which is the latest and which is long after Sudermony's case, it can safely be said that in a case like the present one where the parties slept over the matters for 8 years and where the party is out of employment for 1 years, the relief of reinstatement with back wages can under no circumstances be granted. Granting such relief will be improper exercise of discretion by the Tribunal.

15 For the various reasons indicated above, I hold in this case Smt. Ch. Balarani's services were terminated without complying with Section 25-F had she agitated her claim immediately, she would have been entitled to claim preferential treatment for temporary employment and she would also be entitled to the relief of reasonable compensation or just compensation. But as she slept over the matter for 8 years and as the reference is made after 11 years the claim is a stale claim and Tribunal is not justified in granting her relief. The reference has to be rejected on the ground that it is a very stale claim.

16. In the result I answer the reference as follows :—The action of the Management of Andhra Bank in terminating the services of P. Balarani, Clerk with effect from 5-6-1973 is in order as she was only a temporary employee but the Bank retrenched her without complying with Section 25-F of the I.D. Act. As the claim is a stale claim which has been sent Tribunal after 11 years, the Tribunal is not entitled to adjudicate this industrial dispute. Accordingly I hold that the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is rejected.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 8th day of December, 1988.

#### Appendix of Evidence

##### Witnesses Examined

for Workmen :

WW-1—Srimathi P. Balarani

Witnesses Examined :

for Management :

MW-1—R. Sethuraman.

#### Documents marked for the Workmen

Ex. W-1—Photostat copy of the certificate dated 19-6-74 showing the service particulars of Mrs. P. Balarani.

Ex. W-2—Photostat copy of the letter dated 15-11-75 addressed to the General Manager, Andhra Bank Ltd., Main Office, Hyderabad by P. Balarani for reinstatement in the Andhra Bank Ltd.

Ex. W-3—Photostat copy of the minutes of discussions held on 17-2-86 in the industrial dispute between the Management of Andhra Bank and their workmen representative by Andhra Bank Employees' Union regarding alleged illegal termination of services of Sarvasri Mogalicharla Sriramamurthy and 23 others.

Ex. W-4—Photostat copy of the letter dated 25-3-82 addressed to the Executive Director, Andhra Bank, Central Office, Hyderabad by K. Rama Rao, Joint Secretary, Andhra Bank Employees Union with regard to illegal termination of services of M. Sreerama Murthy and 23 others.

Ex. W-5—Photostat copy of the letter No. 666/3/C-2/100 dated 8-2-83 addressed to the Andhra Bank Employees' Union Hyderabad by the Dy. General Manager, Andhra Bank, Central Office, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad with regard to appointment in Sub-staff/Clerical cadres on the basis of 240 working days on temporary basis.

Ex. W-6—Photostat copy of the letter dated 17-1-84 addressed by Y. Bhaskara Rao, Personnel Manager, Andhra Bank, Central Office, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad to the General Secretary Andhra Bank Employees Union with regard to absorption of Mrs. Balarani.

Ex. W-7—Photostat copy of the letter dated 27-4-84 Joint Secretary Andhra Bank Employees' Union Hyderabad to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Hyderabad, Hyderabad with regard to illegal termination of services of Smt. Ch. Balarani and demand for reinstatement in the Bank service.

Ex. W-8—Photostat copy of the written views dated 6-6-84 submitted by the Union to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

Ex. W-9—Photostat copy of the settlement arrived at under Section 12(3) of the I. D. Act 1947 during the course of conciliation proceedings held on 28-12-84 in the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the Management of Andhra Bank Employees' Union (AIBEA) regarding reinstatement of the temporary sub-staff who worked for more than 240 days into permanent service of the Bank.

Ex. W-10—Service particulars of Mrs. Ch. Balarani.

Ex. W-11 By consent—Photostat copy of the service certificate dated 9-9-86 issued to Mrs. P. Balarani by P. Gopala Krishna, Manager, Andhra Bank, Khairatabad Branch, Hyderabad.

Ex. W-12—List of candidates appointed in the year 1978 under 2+4 C system.

Documents marked for the Management

NIL

D. J. JAGANNADHA RAJU, Presiding Officer

[No. L-12012/66/84-D.IV (A)]

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1989

का.भा. 169 —औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबन्धतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नं. 1, वनबाद, के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1989

S.O. 169.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1 Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the UCO Bank and their workmen which was received by the Central Government.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 8 of 1987

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of United Commercial Bank.

#### AND

Their Workmen.

#### PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Mitra,  
Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers.—Shri Gopal Sen, Law Officer.

For the Workmen.—Shri B. Prasad, Secretary, United Commercial Bank Employees' Association, Patna.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRIAL : Bank.

Dated, the 28th November, 1988

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-12012/574/86-D.II(A), dated, the 18th August, 1987, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the United Commercial Bank in terminating the services of Shri Nandan Mahto, Part-time Sweeper in their Begusari Branch w.e.f. 2-4-84 and not regularising his services as also not paying him due wages is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workmen as appearing from the written statement filed by the Secretary of the sponsoring union, United Commercial Bank Employees' Association, Patna, details apart, is as follows :

Nandan Mahto, the concerned workman, joined the service of the United Commercial Bank, Begusari Branch (hereinafter referred to as Bank) as part-time sweeper in subordinate cadre on 13-10-82 and continued to work upto 1-4-1984. He worked in the said Branch of the Bank for 536 days and was paid at the rate of Rs. 3, per day and subsequently it was increased to Rs. 5 per day and ultimately to Rs. 8 per day. He had worked in place of Gopal Ram, permanent sweeper of the Bank on 2/3rd salary of full scale of the subordinate cadre. He worked against permanent vacancy caused on promotion of Gopal Ram for one year and a half. The management suddenly stopped him from work from 2-4-84 without assigning any reason and also without giving him notice for one month or pay in lieu thereof nor did the management paid him retrenchment compensation although he had put in more than 240 days of continuous service as required under Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act. Moreover, in terms of clause 20.8 of Bipartite settlement dated 19-10-66 he was entitled to have preference for regular appointment since he had

worked for more than 90 days. Selection for subordinate staff for Begusari District of the Bank was made in August, 1984 September, 1985, but he was not given preference in terms of Bipartite settlement dated 19-10-66 nor was he given preference as provided under Section 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act. He took up the matter with the management, but the management did not consider his grievance. In the circumstances he had to put forward his demand on 9-4-84 but the management did not relent. He was constrained to raise the industrial dispute before the A.L.C.(C), Patna on 23-12-1985. The Asstt. Labour Commissioner (C), Patna, held conciliation proceedings and also held spot enquiry in the matter on 24-6-86. But the conciliation ended in a failure and the matter was reported to the Ministry of Labour. The action of the management in stopping him from service with effect from 2-4-84 without assigning any reason constitutes retrenchment since he had worked for more than 290 days continuously against a permanent vacancy, he is entitled to compensation under Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act as the management had failed to give him notice or pay in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation. The management, after retrenching him from service, had appointed a number of workmen in different Branches of the Bank and thereby had violated Rules 77 and 78 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. In the circumstances he has prayed for reinstatement in service with full back wages and regularisation in service.

3. The case of the management, as appearing from the written statement filed, is as follows :

Nandan Mahto was never appointed by the Bank as Sweeper in subordinate cadre. He was engaged by Begusari Branch from time to time to do certain odd jobs for a part period of working day and as agreed upon by him, he was paid remuneration for the same. In the circumstances the question of his continued work in the subordinate cadre does not arise. He was not a 'workman' within the meaning of Sec. 2(oo) read with Sec. 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act and as such, his case is not covered by Section 2A of the said Act. The management had given a detailed reply to the A.L.C.(C), Patna showing that he was not a 'workman' entitled to the benefit of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act. He never worked in place of Gopal Ram. It has been denied that there occurred any violation of Sec. 25H of the said Act. He did not qualify for appointment and hence he is not eligible for claiming protection of Bipartite settlement dated 19-10-66 and Section 25H of the I.D. Act. He was never appointed by the Bank as subordinate staff. Procedure for employment of regular employees are laid down and admittedly those procedures were not followed in his case. Director appointments are not made or permitted. After selection of candidates, letters offering employment detailing the terms and conditions of service are addressed to the selected candidates and upon acceptance of those terms unconditionally they are allowed to join duties. He was never appointed by the Bank in regular employment nor was any letter of appointment issued to him indicating the terms and conditions of his employment. He was not required to sign the Attendance Register of the Bank. Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act is not applicable to part time employees and so his claim for reinstatement in service and regularisation is not sustainable. As a matter of fact he appeared in the test for selection but failed to get through. In the circumstances, the management had prayed that the case of the concerned workmen be dismissed.

4. In the rejoinder to the written statement of the management the concerned workmen reiterated that he is a 'workman' within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act and dispensation with his service without notice or pay in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation as envisaged in Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act is not justified since he put in more than 240 days of service in the Bank. Since he worked for more than three months he was to be given preference for regular appointment as per 20.3 of the Bipartite settlement dated 19-10-66 and as per provisions of Sec. 25H of the Industrial Disputes Act.

5. The concerned workman has examined himself in this case and another witness who figures as WW-1 S. N. Choudhury and laid in evidence certain documents which have been marked Exts. W-1 to W-2. On the other hand, the management of the Bank has examined only one witness MW-1 B. N. Misra, Asstt. Cashier of the Bank and laid in evidence some documents which have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-2.

6. The case of the sponsoring union is that one Gopal Ram was a permanent sweeper of the Bank at Begusarai Branch on 2/3rd salary of a scale available to subordinate cadre and that the concerned workman worked for one year and a half against permanent vacancy caused on promotion of Gopal Ram. While traversing this statement of the sponsoring union the Bank has stated in para 9 of its written statement that the concerned workman had never worked in place of Gopal Ram, but he was engaged by Begusarai Branch of the Bank from time to time for doing certain odd jobs for a part period of working days. Thus, it is established that the Bank has not denied that Gopal Ram worked as permanent sweeper of the Bank at Begusarai Branch on 2/3rd salary of scale of pay as available to subordinate cadre. That apart, the concerned workman figuring as WW-2 has stated that Gopal Ram used to work in Begusarai Branch of the Bank and that he was in permanent employment as sweeper and that he was transferred to Chhaurahi Branch of the Bank after being promoted as Peon. He has further stated that Gopal Ram used to get 2/3rd salary of Class IV employees. Nothing has come out in cross-examination in dis-proof of his above statement. Moreover, WW-1 S. N. Choudhury now working as Special Asstt. at Begusarai Main Branch and a member of United Commercial Bank Employees Association, has stated that Gopal Ram was a part-time sweeper of the Bank and he was promoted to the post of Peon. MW-1 B. N. Misra who was posted as Branch Manager in Begusarai Branch of the Bank from September, 1982 to November, 1985 has not stated anything assailing this fact. The Bank is presumably in custody of document with regard to the employment of Gopal Ram, but nothing has been produced from the custody of the Bank to set at naught the evidence laid by the sponsoring union as mentioned before. Thus, the inescapable conclusion is reached that Gopal Ram was employed as permanent part-time sweeper at the Begusarai Branch of the Bank and was promoted and transferred to Chhaurahi Branch of the Bank.

7. The next question that comes to the fore of my consideration is whether the concerned workman was employed by the Begusarai Branch of the Bank in place of Gopal Ram. I have already set-forth the contentions of the parties arrayed in the matter. The concerned workman has stated that his father has been working in L.B.O., Begusarai and that the Branch Manager of Begusarai wanted of him services of a part-time sweeper and in this way he landed in Bank's service. He firmly denied the suggestion that he was engaged by the Bank on his own solicitation. WW-1 S. N. Choudhury has stated firmly that the concerned workman started working as part-time sweeper in Begusarai Branch of the Bank in place of Gopal Ram and that as a part-time sweeper Gopal Ram used to get 2/3rd of the wages of a full time sweeper. MW-1 B. N. Misra has not denied that the concerned workman was a part-time sweeper. It has surfaced in evidence that B. N. Misra wrote a letter dated 4-1-84 (Ext. W-1) to the Zonal Manager of the Bank at Patna stating as follows :

"This is for your information that Shri Gopal Ram was a part-time sweeper of our Branch. About more than a year back he was selected for the post of a peon in our bank and posted at Chhaurahi Branch. He was relieved from our Branch for Chhaurahi Branch on 13-10-1982.

Since then one Shri Nandan Mahto has been working here as a Daily-wage sweeper and he has been sweeping the branch premises as well as cleaning & washing the latrines & urinals of the branch for which he is paid rupees eight per day as honorarium. The area of the branch where he is to work is approximately 5000 sq. feet.

U.C.B.E.A. is pressing us hard since more than a year back for the posting of a permanent sweeper on the ground that in such a vast area there must be provision of a permanent sweeper instead of daily-wage one. We too feel that the posting of a permanent sweeper will be better in the interest of the Branch Office.

Therefore, we request you to kindly consider the matter favourably and send a suitable instruction to us at the soonest possible time.

This may kindly be treated as Most Urgent."

This letter spells out in clear terms that Gopal Ram was a part-time sweeper of Begusarai Branch of the Bank and that he was selected for post of a peon of the Bank and posted at Chhaurahi Branch and that since then the concerned workman had been working a Begusarai Branch as daily-wage sweeper. When confronted with this letter Misra has tried to wriggle out of the position by stating this letter was written by him at the pressure of the union and that later it dawned that it was proper to write this letter and so he had not forwarded it to the higher authority. This explanation of his is hardly acceptable because he has not taken any action to negative the impact of this letter. As a responsible man he should have complained before the Law Enforcing Authority about the alleged coercion exercised on him by the sponsoring union. In the least he could have written letter to the union repudiating the letter. This he has not done with the result that his explanation about the alleged coercion exercised by the union in procuring this letter is not acceptable. This letter disclose the fact also that the concerned workman was deployed for duty as a sweeper on a daily-rated basis in place of Gopal Ram. Thus, I come to the conclusion that the concerned workman was employed by the Begusarai Branch of the Bank as a daily-rated sweeper in place of Gopal Ram who was a part-time permanent sweeper of the Begusarai Branch of the Bank.

8. It has been contended by the authorised representative of the Bank that the concerned workman was not a temporary permanent/part-time employee of the Bank and he was a casual workman. But from the evidence as discussed above I have no hesitation to hold that the contention of the authorised representative of the Bank has got no merit. This finding is corroborated by the facts as discussed in the letter of Misra dated 4-1-84 addressed to the General Manager of the Bank at Patna. In this letter Misra has given details of work of the concerned workman by stating that he has been sweeping the Bank's premises as well as cleaning and washing the latrine and urinal of the Bank. The evidence as emerging from this letter with regard to the nature of jobs performed by the concerned workman gets support from the evidence of WW-1 S. N. Choudhury and the concerned workman. WW-1 S. N. Choudhury has stated that the concerned workman used to clean the toilets which includes latrine and urinals, dust off the counters and sweep the floor. The concerned workman has also stated that his duty was to sweep the floor, dusting of furniture, cleaning of toilets which include latrine and urinal and storing of water in big containers. MW-1 B. N. Misra has not stated anything to counter this evidence. That being so, the conclusion is reached that the concerned workman was not employed by the Bank as a casual workman because his job was not of a casual, but permanent in nature and that he was employed as part-time employee at its Begusarai Branch in place of Gopal Ram.

9. It is the emphatic case of the sponsoring union that the concerned workman worked in Begusarai Branch of the Bank for 536 days. This has been hotly disputed by the Bank. It appears that the substantive defence of the Bank on this score is that in 1982 the concerned workman worked for 15 days, in 1983 for 287 days, in 1984 (1-1-84 to 31-3-84) = 69 days and in 1985 'nil'. It is the definite case of the sponsoring union that the concerned workman was employed as part-time sweeper on and from 13-10-82 and continued to work as such upto 1-4-1984. This appears in para 3 of the written statement of the sponsoring union. The management in the written statement has not disputed the date of appointment of the concerned workman nor has it disputed the time till he worked. It appears from the letter of Misra (Ext. W-1) that Gopal Ram was relieved of his duty from 13-10-82. That being so, it is probable for the Bank to en-

gage the concerned workman as sweeper from the said date. The concerned workman has stated correctly the date of his initial appointment, but failed to give the correct date of his last working in the Bank. Admittedly, the concerned workman is a sophisticated man having got education. He has read upto Class-VI or Class-VIII Standard. In the circumstances it is probable for him not to remember the correct date of his last association with the Bank. Anyway, WW-1 S. N. Choudhury has stated that from 13-10-82 till 31-3-84 the concerned workman worked in the Begusarai Branch of the Bank as part-time sweeper.

10. The sponsoring union could not produce any cogent evidence to prove that the concerned workman worked for the Bank for 536 days. On the other hand, it is proved from the statement of the Bank that he worked for the Bank 571 days from 13-10-82 to 31-3-84. Nevertheless, the statement of the management itself shows that he worked for more than 240 days in the Bank at Begusarai Branch from the date of his termination of his service.

11. This conclusion on facts leads to another area of conflict between the parties.

It has been contended by the authorised representative of the Bank that since the concerned workman was not a full time workman the provision of Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act have got no manner of application in this case. He has also contended that part-time workmen do not come within purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. In support of his contention he has referred the case reported in 1988 Lab I.C. 867. On the other hand, Sri B. Prasad, Secretary of the United Commercial Bank Employees' Association has asserted that Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act is attracted in the present case since the structure of employment of the Bank employees envisage employment of part-time workmen.

12. It is an undeniable position that the service condition of Bank employees including employees of subordinate cadre is governed by Sastri Award, Desai Award as modified by Bi-partite Settlements arrived at between the employer and the employee and the employees from time to time. These awards and settlements envisage provision for appointment and employment of part-time employees, both on clerical cadre and subordinate cadre. In terms of these awards and settlements part-time employees are not only entitled to fixed scale of wages, but also to draw annual increment and other perquisites. It is obvious that appointment and employment of part-time employees by Bankers are ingrained in the functioning of the industry for its own special requirement. Part-time employees employed in the Bank industry enjoy a certain definite status which is not given generally in other concern. The decision cited by the authorised representative of the management does not spell out that the part-time employees included in the dispute enjoy a certain definite status within structural provision of the concern where he was employed. Accordingly, I hold that the ratio of decision as rendered in that case is not applicable in the context of facts and circumstances of the present case and the facts of the case reported are fairly distinguishable from those in the present case.

13. The authorised representative of the management has contended that the concerned workman does not come under the purview of Sec. 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act as he was not a 'workman' within the meaning of that Section read with Section 2(s) of the said Act. He has further contended that the management did not renew his contract of employment and as such, he does not come within the purview of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

14. I have already stated that part-time employment is ingrained in the system of banking industry, and that being so, part-time employees of Bank must be held to be workmen within the meaning of Sec. 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

There is no vestige of evidence on record to indicate that the contract of employment of the concerned workman was not renewed by the management. Even if it was, that was done on 2-4-1984. True it is that the provision of retrenchment as finds place in Sec. 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act does not comprehend termination of service of workmen as a result of non-renewal of contract of employment between the employer and the workmen concerned on its expiry. But this provision was incorporated in the Act by Act 49 of 1984 which came into effect on 18-8-84. The provision was given no retrospective operation with the result that when the services of the concerned workman was dispensed with the provision for leaving out termination of service of workmen as a result of non-renewal of contract of employment in the case of retrenchment was not on the statute. Hence, the contention of the authorised representative of the management that the concerned workman does not come within the purview of Sec. 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act has no merit at all and must founder on the ground.

15. It is the case of the concerned workman that he was suddenly stopped from work by the management from 2-4-84 without assigning any reason. The management has tried to refute this contention by stating in the written statement that no work was taken from the concerned workman from and after 1-4-1984. The concerned workman has stated in his testimony that on 2-4-84 when he went to the Bank in order to report for duty, he saw a different man working there and he was told by the Branch Manager that his services were no longer required. Thus it is seen that according to the concerned workman his services were abruptly terminated by the Manager of the Bank. Whatever may be the position, it is obvious that he was not allowed to work for the Bank either from 1-4-84 or from 2-4-84. This is nothing but termination of service of the concerned workman. As per Sec. 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act 'retrenchment' means termination by the employer of the services of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include (a) voluntary retirement of the workman, or (b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or (bb) termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of contract of employment.....and (c) termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-

The concerned workman does not come within the purview of any of these clauses. That being so, the inescapable conclusion is reached that his services were terminated by the management and this termination was nothing but retrenchment.

16. The employers are at liberty to effect retrenchment of their workmen, but that must be effected according to law and the employers cannot effect retrenchment of its workmen without complying with the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. I have already held that the concerned workman rendered service as a part time sweeper for the Bank for more than 240 days preceding the date of his termination of service. In the circumstances the management was perforce to comply with the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act before resorting to retrenchment. Admittedly, this the management has not done with the result that the action of the management in terminating the services of the concerned workman is considered unjustified.

17. The authorised representative of the Bank has contended that the concerned workman appeared in the test for selection and since he failed in the said test, he was not selected. In order to hold its ground the management must have produced before the Tribunal the provisions for holding test for selection of part-time or full time sweeper. Unfortunately nothing has been produced before me with the result that the question of holding the test and the obligation of the workman concerned to appear and get through the test have all remained an airy matter. However, since I have held that the termination of the concerned work-

man is not justified, the management must reinstate him in service immediately and direct him to appear in selection, if at all necessary, as per rules and thereafter shall decide his case according to the rules.

18. Accordingly, the following award is rendered—the action of the management of United Commercial Bank in terminating the services of Nandan Mahto, Part-time Sweeper in their Begusarai Branch with effect from 2-4-84 is not justified. The management is directed to reinstate him in service within one month from the date of publication of the award and to consider his case for regularisation in service, and, in doing so, it may held test for selection, if at all considered necessary, as per provisions of employment rules of the Bank.

In the circumstances of the case I award no cost.

S. K. MITRA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/574/86-D.I(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1989

का. प्रा. 170:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुकरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचपट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1989

S.O. 170—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Canara Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI G. S. KALRA, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 21/85

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri M. K. Dixit S/o Shri Dina Nath Dixit, resident of  
4/400, Baluganj, Agra-282001.

Versus

The Deputy General Manager, Canara Bank, Marshall  
House, Hanuman Road, Parliament Street, New  
Delhi.

#### APPEARANCES :

Shri Jog Singh—for the workman.

Shri Jagat Arora—for the Management.

#### AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/181/84-D.I(A) dated 28th May, 1985 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank in relation to their Transport Nagar Branch, Agra in terminating the service of Shri M. K. Dixit w.e.f. 12th February, 1983 without paying him the benefits of retrenchment compensation etc., under section

25F of the I.D. Act, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. The admitted facts, as they emerge from the record, are that the workman Shri Mukesh Kumar Dixit was employed by the Canara Bank as a temporary peon w.e.f. 2nd June, 1982 and he was appointed as a probationary peon w.e.f. 13th August, 1982. His services were terminated w.e.f. 12th February, 1983 after office hours in pursuance of the letter No. DC:SSW:4054:RAJ:83 dated 9th February, 1983 (Lx. W-4) of the General Manager of the Bank which is reproduced below :

#### CANARA BANK

(Wholly owned by the Government of India) (H.O. Bangalore-560002).

Ref. No. DC:SSW:4054:RAJ:83

STAFF SECTION (WORKMEN)  
DELHI CIRCLE

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL MANAGER DATED 9-2-1983

Whereas Sri Mukesh Kumar Dixit (38892) joined our Agra Transport Nagar branch on 13th August, 1982 as a Probationary Peon :

Whereas Sri Mukesh Kumar Dixit was not attending to his duties regularly and satisfactorily which has put the branch in great difficulties inspite of repeated instructions ;

Whereas there was complaint also to the branch that Sri Mukesh Kumar Dixit accepted some money for depositing in the Bank, but has not accounted for the same ;

Whereas Sri Mukesh Kumar Dixit has failed to give a convincing explanation for his above act ;

Now, therefore, since the work, conduct and progress of Sri Mukesh Kumar Dixit was not satisfactory during the probationary period, Sri Mukesh Kumar Dixit is hereby terminated from the services of the Bank w.e.f. 12th February, 1983 by paying one month's salary i.e. Rs. 607.60 in lieu of notice in terms of para 4 of his appointment order.

Demand Draft for Rs. 607.60 is enclosed herewith.

Circle Office,  
New Delhi-1

Sd/-

Deputy General Manager  
for General Manager.

To

Sri Mukesh Kumar Dixit (38892).  
Prob Peon,  
Canara Bank,  
Transport Nagar,  
AGRA".

The workman has since been gainfully employed with the State Bank of Patiala w.e.f. 23rd October, 1983.

3. The case of the workman is that he had completed 255 days of work at the time of his termination which amounted to retrenchment and the Management had not complied with the mandatory provisions of section 25-F of the I.D. Act and hence his termination is null and void and he is entitled to re-employment with continuity of service and full back wages. Further, the letter of termination shows that it was not a case of simple discharge and it was a case of dismissal on account of alleged misconduct on absence from duty and misappropriation of funds and in that event it was incumbent upon the bank to give him proper opportunity before terminating his service and hence the termination is in violation of the principles of natural justice.



4. The case of the Management is that the services of the workman were terminated during the period of probation and, therefore, the provisions of section 25-F of the I.D. Act are not attracted.

5. While it may be conceded that the Management has got the prerogative to terminate the services of the probationer during the period of probation but such a termination must not cast any stigma on the probationer. In other words, in the case of unsatisfactory performance the Management may have dispensed with the services of the workman during the probationary period. However, in the present case, the letter of termination itself shows that the termination has been based on the allegations of irregular attendance and misappropriation of funds. This letter of termination certainly casts a stigma on the workman and the rules of natural justice require that the workman should have been served a proper charge sheet and an enquiry should have been held and he should have been given an opportunity to defend himself. As the termination is in violation of principles of natural justice it cannot be sustained. Moreover it is admitted by the Management that the workman was employed as a temporary peon w.e.f. 2nd June, 1982 before his appointment as probationary peon. Therefore, the workman was in continuous employment w.e.f. 2nd June, 1982 and the periods of temporary employment and probationary employment cannot be separated. Hence the workman had completed more than 240 days of service on the date of his termination and, therefore, had completed continuous service for more than one year in terms of section 25-B of the I.D. Act and sailed into the protection of section 25-F of the I.D. Act. It is seen from the letter of termination that wages in lieu of notice have been paid to the workman but it amounts to partial compliance with section 25-F, as retrenchment compensation has not been paid. Consequently order of termination is rendered void ab initio. Normally in the event of the order of termination being held as void, the workman would have been entitled to reinstatement with continuity of service and with back wages. However, in the present case the workman gainfully employed with the State Bank of Patiala w.e.f. 23rd October, 1983. Therefore, he is only entitled to back wages for the period from 13th February, 1983 to 23rd October, 1983.

6. In view of the discussion made above the Management is directed to pay back wages to the workman for the period from 13th February, 1983 to 23rd October, 1983. This reference stands disposed of accordingly.

G. S. KALRA, Presiding Officer

6th December, 1988.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this Award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

6th December, 1988.

[No. L-12012/181/84-D.II(A)(Pt.)]

N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

मई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1989

का.का. 171.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित है कि कोयला उद्योग को जितने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची के मद 4 में निश्चित किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया जाना चाहिए,

अतः अद्य औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कार्यावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[नं. एच. 11017/13/81 डी-1(ए)]

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1989

S.O. 171.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the Coal Industry which is covered by item 4 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months.

[F. No. S-11017/13/81-D.I(A)]

यादव

का.का. 172.—भारत सरकार के अम मंत्रालय की तारीख 24 मई, 1972 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.का. 2242 के द्वारा गठित अम न्यायालय, गुन्तूर के पीठासीन अधिकारी के कार्यालय में एका रिक्ति हुई है।

अतः अद्य औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री बी. वेकटेश्वर राव को उक्त अम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एस-11020/3/82-डी-1 ए]

ORDER

S.O. 172.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court, Guntur constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2242 dated the 24th May, 1971.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. Venkateswararao, as the Presiding Officer of the said Labour Court

[No. S-11020/3/82-D.I(A)]

का.का. 173.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित है कि कोयला उद्योग को, जो औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची में प्रविष्टि 13 के अंतर्गत आता है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया जाए।

अतः अद्य औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) उपखंड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए छह मास की अवधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[का.सं. 11017/7/85-डी-1(ए)]

नन्द लाल, जनरल सचिव

S.O. 173.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the Copper Mining Industry, which is covered by entry 13 in the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act for a period of six months.

[F. No. S-11017/7/85-D.I(A)]

NAND LAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 1989

का.प्र. 174. — औद्योगिक विवाद प्रविविध, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुकरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व मेजर ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिम. का हुनुस्तीरिया कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के सम्बन्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक प्रविविध, कलकत्ता के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 23-12-88 की प्राप्ति हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 1989

S.O. 174.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kunustoria Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23-12-88.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 19 of 1986

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Kunustoria Colliery of M/s. EC., Ltd.

#### AND

Their Workman

#### PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Sukumar Chakravarty Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of employers : Mrs. Rama Rathore, Deputy Personnel Manager of the Colliery.

On behalf of workmen : None.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(47)/85-D.IV(B) dated 31st January, 1986, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred the following dispute to the Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the Management of Kunustoria Colliery of M/s. E.C. Ltd., P.O. Toposi, District Burdwan (WB) in dismissing Shri B. N. Sharma from service w.e.f. 14-5-84 is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. It appears from the record that the Union did not appear on 27-11-1986, 13-5-1988, 2-8-1988 and 27-10-1988 inspite of service of the notices. It further appears that the Union did not file their written statement in this case. This day also no body appears for the Union and submits the written statement, inspite of receipt of the notice under registered cover.

3. In the circumstances, it appears that the Union or the workman concerned is not interested in proceeding with the reference. Such being the position, this Tribunal has no other alternative but to pass a "No Dispute Award". Accordingly a "No Dispute Award" is passed.

This is my Award.

Dated, Calcutta, the 16th December, 1988.

SUKUMAR CHAKRAVARTY, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-19012(47)/85-D.IV(B)]

का.प्र. 175. — औद्योगिक विवाद प्रविविध, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुकरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व मेजर ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिम. का नॉर्थ सीअर्सोल कोलियरी के प्रबंधन के सम्बन्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक प्रविविध, कलकत्ता के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 23-12-88 की प्राप्ति हुआ था।

S.O. 175.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North Searsole Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 23rd December, 1988.

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 55 of 1988

#### AWARD

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of North Searsole Colliery of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited.

#### AND

Their Workmen.

#### PRESENT :

Mr. Justice Sukumar Chakravarty, Presiding Officer.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers : Mrs. Rama Rathore, Deputy Personnel Manager of the Colliery.

On behalf of Workmen : None.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal

#### AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(109)/86-D.IV(B) dated 23rd April, 1987, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the Management of North Searsole Colliery of M/s. E.C. Ltd., P.O. Searsole Rajbari, Dist. Burdwan (WB) in dismissing Shri Sasthi Muchi, Surface Trammer from 13-12-83 is justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date ?"

2. It appears from the record that the Union did not appear on 2-5-1988, 11-7-1988 and 27-10-1988 inspite of the service of the notices. It further appears that the Union did not file their written statement in this case. This day also no body appears for the Union and submits the written statement in spite of the service of the notice under registered cover.

3. In the circumstance, it appears that the Union or the workman concerned is not interested in proceeding with reference. Such being the position, this Tribunal has no other alternative but to pass a "No Dispute Award". Accordingly a "No Dispute Award" is passed.

This is my award.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th December, 1988.

SUKUMAR CHAKRAVARTY, Presiding Officer

[No. L-19012(109)/86-D.IV(B)]

R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer



नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1989

का. धा. 170.—हिंदी सरकार, कार्यकारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 91-क के साथ पठित धारा 88 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तन से संबंधित हिंदुस्तानी एंटी बायोडिक्स लिमिटेड पिम्परी, पुणे में नियुक्त निवृत्त कर्मचारियों की 1 जुलाई, 1987 से 30-9-1991 तक जिसमें यह दिनांक भी सम्मिलित है की और अवधि के लिए छूट प्रदान करती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्:—

- (1) पूर्वोक्त कारखाना, जिसमें कर्मचारी नियोजित है, एक रजिस्टर रखेगा, जिसमें छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के नाम और पदनिर्देश बिम्बित जाएंगे;
- (2) इस छूट के होते हुए भी, कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम के अर्थात् ऐसी शर्तों पर प्राप्त करते रहेंगे, जिनकी पाते के लिए वे इन अधिसूचना द्वारा दी गई छूट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व सम्बन्धित शर्तों के आधार पर हकदार हो जाते;
- (3) छूट प्राप्त अवधि के लिए यदि कोई अभिवाय पहले ही किए जा चुके हैं तो वे वापस नहीं किए जाएंगे;
- (4) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजक, उस अवधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् "उक्त अवधि" कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ देने प्राक्क में और ऐसी विवरणियों सहित वेगा ओ कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अवधि की बाबत देती थी;
- (5) निम्न द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उप-धारा (1) के अर्थात् निम्नलिखित किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निम्न का इस निम्नलिखित प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी:—

- (1) धारा 44 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणों की विवरणियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ
- (2) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथा अपेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गये थे या नहीं; या
- (3) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिये गए उनके फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिकूल स्वयं इस अधिसूचना के अर्थात् छूट दी जा रही है। मकद में और परन्तु रूप में पाते का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं; या
- (4) यह अधिनियमित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उस अवधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के संबंध में अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किसी उद्देश्यों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिए सशक्त होगा:—

- (क) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करने कि यह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है;
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक के अधिभोग्यता किन्हीं कारखाने स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उनके प्रभारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के संदाय से संबंधित ऐसे लेखा वहीन और अन्य दस्तावेज,

ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने के, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे, जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं; या

- (ग) प्रधान या अध्यक्षित नियोजक की, उनके अधिकारी या सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की ओर ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना; या
- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखावही या अन्य दस्तावेज की तकल तैयार करना या उनसे उद्धरण लेना।

[संख्या एन-38014/45/88-एन.एस.-I]

(स्पष्टीकरण आपन)

इस मामले में छूट की भूतलकी प्रभाव देना आवश्यक हो गया है क्योंकि छूट के आवेदन पर कार्यवाही करने में समय लगा किन्तु यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि छूट की भूतलकी प्रभाव देना से जिसों भी व्यक्ति के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1989

S.O. 176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 read with section 91A of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the regular employees of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, Pune from the operation of the said Act for a period with effect from 1st July, 1987 upto and inclusive of the 30th September, 1991.

The above exemption is subject to the following conditions namely:—

- (1) The aforesaid factory wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the names and designations of the exempted employees;
- (2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates;
- (3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refunded;
- (4) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employee's State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;
- (5) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purpose of—
  - (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the said Act; or
  - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
  - (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or

(iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory be empowered to :—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises or any person whom the said inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

[File No. S-38014/45/88-SS-I]

#### EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case as the processing of application for exemption took time. However, it is certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 1989

का. प्र. 177:—केंद्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण ऋणधन अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 5-ए की धारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार एतद्वारा श्री पी. बी. दुग्गल को स्वर्गीय श्री बाबू भाई राठी के स्थान पर केंद्रीय न्यायी बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3 (ii) दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1985 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या 677(ई) दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1985 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है।

2. उक्त अधिसूचना में का संज्ञा 26 के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि की जाएगी, अर्थात्:—

“श्री पी. बी. दुग्गल

अध्यक्ष

भारतीय लघु उद्योग वं धीय परिषद

लघु उद्योग कुटी,

23-बी/2 गुरु गोविन्द सिंह मार्ग,

नई दिल्ली-110005

[सं. को-20012 (1)/88-म.मु.-2]

ए. के. भट्टारक, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1989

S.O. 177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. B. Duggal as a member of the Central Board of Trustees in place of late Shri Babubhai Rathji and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry

of Labour No. S.O. 677(E), dated the 18th September, 1985 published in Part-II Section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 18th September, 1985.

In the said notification, against serial No. 26 and entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted namely :—

“Shri P. B. Duggal,

President,

Federation of Association of Small Industries of India, Laghoodyog Kutet, 23-B/2, Guru Govind Singh Marg, New Delhi-110005.

[No. V-20012(1)/88-SS-III]

A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 1989

आदेश

का. प्र. 178:—भारत सरकार के श्रम तथा रोजगार विभाग की तारीख 21 मई, 1983 की अधिसूचना संख्या 2252 द्वारा गठित औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चण्डीगढ़ के पीठासीन अधिकारी के कार्यालय में एक स्थान रिक्त हो गया है,

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार श्री एम. एस. नागरा को 22 नवम्बर, 1988 (पूर्वाह्न) से उक्त अधिकरण में पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[काष्ठ सं. ए-11020/9/88-II सी. एल. एस.-II]

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 1989

#### ORDER

S.O. 178.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the Presiding Officer of the Industrial Tribunal, Chandigarh constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour and Employment Notification No. 2253 dated the 21st May, 1983;

Now therefore, in exercise of the provisions of Section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. S. Nagra as the Presiding Officer of the said Tribunal with effect from 22nd November, 1988 (Fore Noon).

[F. No. A-11020/9/88-II-CLS-II]

का. प्र. 179:—भारत सरकार के श्रम तथा रोजगार विभाग की तारीख 21 मई, 1983 की अधिसूचना संख्या 2251 द्वारा गठित श्रम न्यायालय, चण्डीगढ़ के पीठासीन अधिकारी के कार्यालय में एक स्थान रिक्त हो गया है ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 8 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार श्री एम. एस. नागरा को पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[काष्ठ संख्या ए-11020/9/88-II सी. एल. एस.-II]

राम कानूगा, अवर सचिव

S.O. 179.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court, Chandigarh constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the then Department of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 2251 dated the 21st May, 1983;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 8 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri M. S. Nagra as the Presiding Officer of the said Labour Court with effect from 22nd November, 1988 (Fore Noon).

[F. No. 11020/9/88-IT-CLS-II]

RAM KANUGA, Under Secy.